

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 826.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SEPTEMBER 10.

GREAT CONCERT and CHORAL COMPETITION OF TONIC SOL-FA CLASSES in Town and Country.

MOZART'S TWELFTH SERVICE will be performed on the **GREAT ORCHESTRA** by about 1,400 Voices, accompanied by the Crystal Palace Band.

The **COMPETITION** will precede it in the **CONCERT-ROOM**. After the Competition there will be Singing by One or Two of the Prize Choirs of last year.

CONDUCTOR—Mr. LONGBOTTOM.

MANAGER—Mr. CURWEN.

Admission, 1s.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The **AUTUMNAL MEETINGS** will be held in **BIRMINGHAM**, on Monday, October 7, and following days.

A Devotional Service will take place on the Monday Evening in the New Chapel, Edgbaston. On Tuesday Evening, a meeting in favour of British Missions will be held in Carr's-lane Chapel, Mr. Edward Hall, M.P., in the Chair. On Wednesday Evening a meeting for the illustration of Congregational principles will take place in the Town Hall, Mr. T. Barnes, M.P., in the Chair. On Thursday Evening the Sermon to the Union will be preached in Ebenezer Chapel, by the Rev. A. Raleigh. On Friday Morning a Public Breakfast will be given to the Friends of the Board of Education.

Persons intending to be present are requested to intimate the same to the Rev. J. T. Feaston, Birmingham; or to the Rev. G. Smith, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, as soon as possible.

MORNINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH are about to erect, on an eligible site in the Hampstead-road, a commodious IRON CHURCH, capable of accommodating about 450 persons. The Building Committee earnestly invite the aid of the Christian public in carrying out this object. The total outlay is estimated at about 1,500l.

Donations already made, and a Fund in the hands of Trustees leave about 500l. as the sum required to be raised.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. Foster, 319, Oxford-street; Mr. W. C. Fuller, 2, Bucklersbury; and Whickham-cottage, Kentish-town; Mr. R. Felkin, 21, Albert-road, Regent's-park; Mr. J. Leman, 40, Cloth-fair, Smithfield; Mr. A. L. Elder, Treasurer, 2, Poultry-lane-buildings, and Carlisle-house, Hampstead; Mr. R. E. Wilson, Secretary, 3, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Reference has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. R. Bruns, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,
Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 500 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

Subscriptions or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury .. 2 0 0	Dowager Lady Radstock .. 1 1 0
Lady Chas. Wellerley 10 10 0	Miss Woodward .. 1 1 0
Mrs. Townshend .. 11 0 0	Mr. Churchward .. 1 1 0
Baroness M. de Rothschild .. 2 2 0	H. G. S. Gurney, Esq. .. 1 1 0
Mrs. Miss Waldegrave 1 1 0	J. E. C. ann. sub. 1 1 0
M. B. Esq. .. 10 10 0	J. F. C. don. .. 2 0 0
Lady D. Ogle .. 1 1 0	W. G. Habershon, Esq. .. 1 1 0
Mrs. B. Esq. .. 10 10 0	Mr. R. Wilde .. 1 1 0
Mrs. R. Esq. .. 20 0 0	
Mrs. Sturges .. 1 1 0	

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—An intelligent, active LAD, with sufficient knowledge of the trade to make himself immediately useful, is anxious to obtain an ENGAGEMENT for two or three years: being fatherless, he requires a small salary.

Apply, M. W., 112, High-street, Woolwich.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, for a Family trade, an experienced, well-conducted YOUNG MAN, of good address, and a good WINDOW DRESSER. Must be well recommended from his last employer. Also a JUNIOR.

Apply to John Watts, Draper, &c., Woolwich.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in the Country. Ready-money trade preferred. First-class reference.

Address, M. A., Post-office, Bedford.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, age Eighteen, a SITUATION as IMPROVER in the GROCERY BUSINESS. Three years in the trade.

Apply to D. Sinclair, Castle House, Moreton, near Ongar, Essex.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS. WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, age Twenty-seven, a SITUATION in the above. Has a thorough knowledge of the Provision Trade; also a little of the Grocery. First-class references from last and previous employers.

Address, A. B. C., 10, High Holborn, London, W.C.

TO PASTRYCOOKS and CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in the above line. Highest references given.

Address, W. A., Post-office, Chelmsford.

RESIDENCE and PARTIAL BOARD are offered in the most convenient and pleasant part of Islington. A Gentleman, or Two Friends (who can have separate Bedrooms), desiring a quiet, respectable home, would find this an eligible opportunity. Good references will be required and given. Terms moderate.

Apply, by letter, in the first instance, to F. G. S., Mr. Braden's, Post-office, High-street, Islington, N.

MR. and MRS. FLOYD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 38, Aldersgate-street, near the General Post-office. Beds, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 8d.; Dinner, 1s. The situation is quite central and airy. Arrangements by the week for respectable Young Men.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 20l. per annum.

Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

WANTED, a SCHOOLMASTER, to take charge of a School in connexion with a Congregational Church in the country. He must be a member of a Christian Church, and capable and willing to conduct a separate service for children on Sunday evenings. A testotaller preferred. To a competent person a liberal salary will be given.

Apply to J. E., Box 53, Post-office, Halifax.

THE GRANGE, UPPER NORWOOD.—

A JUNIOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL for BOYS between the ages of Seven and Fourteen. The Misses FLETCHER expect their Pupils to REASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, September 12, for the Michaelmas Term.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNIV.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. CLARKE, 30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W., RECEIVE a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN, providing for them a comfortable home, and every facility for study.

References: Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's-park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's-villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 23, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

ALLESLEY-PARK COLLEGE,

A WARWICKSHIRE. Established thirteen years. Greatly enlarged premises—very superior accommodation—separate bedrooms—Christian rule—a high education adapted to commerce, the professions, public services, or universities—the best methods—very moderate terms—special terms for ministers' sons—A FESTALOEZIAN SCHOOL, separate, for little boys.

Apply for papers to the Director, Thomas Wyles, near Coventry.

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AT COLNEY HATCH

Within Seven miles of London.

Accessible by Railway in Fifteen Minutes, well as by Road.

NO EXTRA CHARGE in the Consecrated Ground, and Interments conducted with solemnity and economy, under Regulations approved by the Secretary of State.

s. d.		Railway	
Common Interments, No. 1	0 13 6	Conveyance of Coffin,	
Ditto ditto No. 2	1 0 0	6s. extra.	
Ditto, with privilege of inscribing name on Stone provided by the Company	1 15 0	Mourners, 1s. 6d. ea.h.	

Ground for Vault for 6 Coffins 7l. 7s., usually charged 15l. 16s. Fee on each Interment therein 2l. 5s., ditto ditto 5l. 15s.

TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, may be obtained at the Offices, No. 122, High Holborn, W.C.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicit orders for the best Hetton's Wallend Screened, at 25s.; good Screens at 23s.; and Inland Coals at 21s.

Stone House Wharf, Ratcliff, E.; and 11, King Edward's road, Hackney, N.E.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty.—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, blackfriars E.C.; Ratcliff-wharf, Balgrave-place, Finsbury, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMPTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 24s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 23s.; best small, 11s.; Silkstone, 22s.; second, 10s.; best Clay Cross, 21s.; second, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland. N.B. No agents employed.

COAL—GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—COAL DEPARTMENT.—The SILKSTONE and ELSECAR COALOWNERS' COMPANY deliver their Coal, under specified, to the consumer direct from their own Pits, and this Company have supplied from their Collieries fully three-fourths of the late customers of the Great Northern Railway Company.

PRESENT PRICES:—

	21s.	per Ton.
R. C. Clarke's best old Silkstone screened	21s.	per Ton.
Wharfedale ditto	ditto	20s.
Ditto Pilley ditto	ditto	20s.
Newton Chambers and Co.'s ditto	ditto	22s.
Ditto ditto Park Gate or Brazil ditto	ditto	19s.
Ditto, No. 2	ditto	18s.
Ditto, thin seam, ditto	ditto	20s.
Elsecar House	ditto	18s. 6d.
Wombwell Main ditto	ditto	20s.

Delivered within five miles of the depot.

Deliveries at Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley, 1s. per ton extra.—Apply to, and to be obtained ONLY of, THE SILKSTONE and ELSECAR COALOWNERS' COMPANY, Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway.

Sole Agent, JAMES J. MILLER.

* * Customers are particularly requested to specify the description of coal required, and to notice the recent CHANGE in the appointment of Mr. JAMES J. MILLER to the place of Mr. Herbert Clarke.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at

MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first class Pianos of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN LONDON.

PIANO-FORTES, TWENTY-ONE GUINEAS.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE is now Manufacturing a very Elegant and Superior PIANO-FORTE, of Octaves, of the best seasoned materials, and warranted to keep well in Tune in all Climates, for the moderate price of Twenty-one Guineas, net. These Instruments have been highly approved by the Profession and first-rate judges, both in reference to the beauty of their appearance and their sweetness and brilliancy of tone.

Farmer's Instructions for the Piano-Forte, price 4s.

A Splendid Assortment of HARMONIUMS, of every description, in Oak Cases, from Six to Thirty-four Guineas; in Mahogany, Seven to Eighteen Guineas; in Rosewood, Thirteen to Forty-five Guineas.

Wm. Sprague, Manufacturer, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.



GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.

THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 429, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers on demand at any time, about One-half of all Premiums Paid.

Undoubted Security for Money with a liberal Rate of interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders. Full information may be obtained on application to

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS!

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES: 29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, and ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

BRANCH OFFICES: Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT for the YEAR 1860.

"The success of the Company, even in its earliest years, received the marked attention, and elicited the surprised comments of writers best acquainted with the history of Insurance Companies.

"Fire Premiums for 1860 EQUAL the Total Fire Premiums for the SEVEN YEARS 1845 to 1851.

"Life Premiums for 1860 EXCEEDED the Entire Life Premiums for the EIGHT YEARS ending 1852.

"Purchase of Annuities in 1860 LARGELY EXCEEDS the similar receipts for the first TEN YEARS, 1845 to 1854.

"This progress, it is believed, is unsurpassed, considering that it applies to each of the three branches of the business."

FIRE BRANCH.

"The Fire Branch has certainly shown no exhaustion during the year 1860 of that impetus which had previously brought it to a position of the first magnitude among the Insurance Companies of the United Kingdom. The Fire Premiums in 1859 had advanced to the sum of 228,314*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* In 1860, the amount of Fire Premiums has arrived at a sum of 269,977*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, showing an increase of 41,663*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, exceeding the large advance of the preceding year, so that in two years the Fire Revenue of the Company has been enhanced by the enormous sum of 66,924*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

"The Parliamentary Report of Returns of Duty paid to Government for the year 1860 exhibits the augmentation of the business in a more prominent way, as it affords the means of comparison with other Companies. The Proprietors will be gratified to learn that the increase of Duty paid by the Royal in the last year is more than double that of any other Company, either London or Provincial, whilst only one of those Companies even approaches 50 per cent. of the advance of this Company. Our increase actually equals 30 per cent. of the entire increase of the whole of the Metropolitan Offices combined, whilst of the Provincial Offices it forms upwards of 80 per cent. of the total advance of the other 28 offices established out of London.

LIFE BRANCH.

"The Reports of the Company for several years have had invariably to announce a constant periodical expansion of Life Business, the new Policies of each succeeding year showing an advance over the one that had immediately preceded it. A similar result is shown in the year 1860, the Premiums on New Policies, after deducting Guarantees, being 18,079*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, which is an increase in that item of 1,933*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* above the amount received for the year 1859.

"But even this advance is small when compared with the sudden and remarkable momentum which has been given to this branch of the business in the present year (1861).

"It was not until the commencement of the year that the public seemed to have become fully acquainted with the fact that the Royal Insurance Company had published late in the last year an account of the investigation into the assets and liabilities of its Life Department, under a novel form, and in as plain and intelligible a manner as the abstruseness of the subject admitted, together with the entire statements and valuations necessary for that purpose.

"It is conjectured from the extensive notices of this Pamphlet, and its accompanying Diagrams, which have appeared in the Periodicals of the day, that has largely attracted the attention of vast numbers of persons in all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in other parts of the world. Indeed a most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that such is the case is afforded by the fact that the Sum Assured on New Policies in the six months to the 3rd of June of the present year, is actually 50 per cent. in excess of the Sum Assured in the corresponding months of the year 1860, although the latter amount in itself exceeded the Sum Assured in any like previous period of time.

"If this success be continued, the Royal Insurance Company would, with respect to the amount of its new business, be at once placed (at least with one or two exceptions) at the head of all the insurance companies doing business in this country, and the anticipations of the last Report, to the effect that the details of the Life Business then to be published would form an epoch of the Establishment, will have speedy and very happy realization.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LIFE BRANCH.

PROFITS.—Large Proportion returned every Five Years to Policies then in existence two entire Years.

Expenses chiefly borne by the Fire Branch, in order to increase the bonus to be returned.

LIFE BONUSES DECLARED.

Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured; the greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

SECURITY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE BRANCHES.

Capital TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed 800,000*l.*

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea... 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*, 2*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.*
Rich Souchong Tea... 3*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 10*d.*, and 4*s.*
Pure Coffees... 1*s.* 0*d.*, 1*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.* 8*d.*

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station of Market Town in England, to the value of 40*s.* or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD and PURE TEA, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*, and 2*s.* 4*d.* Choice 2*s.* 0*d.* Very Choice 2*s.* 2*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.* Choice Black Tea Imported, 1*s.* per lb.—Good Coffee, 1*s.* 1*d.* Superior, 1*s.* 2*d.* Choice Mocha Coffee, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 5*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* Mocha, 1*s.* 8*d.*

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and hose spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1 lb. of Best Mustard	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London, E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

CAUTION.—LAZENBY'S HARVEY'S SAUCE, manufactured from the late Elizabeth Lazenby's Original Receipt, bears the names and signature of her grandson, Charles Lazenby, on the front and back labels and wrappers, and not any third label on the necks of the bottles.

Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 160, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS

Beag to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE of LIFE restores

manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 1*l.*, or four quantities for 3*s.*, sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH

Price 1*s.* 1*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

CURE OF NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of bona fide testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, and Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kenneth C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake's Colne, Hants.

They are sent, post paid, for 2*s.* 9*d.* in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists, in Packets at 2*s.* 9*d.*

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

196, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 2*s.* 6*d.*, warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6*s.* 9*d.*

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2*s.* 8*d.* each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 3, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE

DUTIES.—MARSHALL and SON respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling an excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good BORDEAUX CLARET, at 18*s.* per dozen, Bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 60*s.* per dozen. Railway carriage paid upon 6*l.* worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and SON, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1816, 24, Strand, London, W.C.

ST. EMILION, 14*s.* per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861."

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letter, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitens') respecting your wine."

"I am, &c.,

"H. R. Williams, Esq." "C. L. RYAN."

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861."

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,

"C. L. RYAN."

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,

112, Bishopsgate Within, City.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE NEW EDUCATION MINUTE.

THE Committee of Privy Council on Education have established a Revised Code of Regulations, and on the last day of the Session just closed there was laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament a Minute embodying a scheme in accordance with which the Education Grant for England and Wales will hereafter be distributed. The Minute is based upon the suggestions of the late Education Commission, but, as was foreshadowed by the Parliamentary speeches of Lord Granville and Mr. Lowe, those suggestions have been considerably modified. Before describing the changes in the existing system which have been adopted by the Committee of Council, we must express both surprise and regret that no opportunity has been afforded to either House of Parliament to give any opinion upon them. The Revised Code, it is true, will not come into operation until March 31, 1862—but matters will not remain in *statu quo* until that date. Circumstances will occur in the interval which will oblige many Managers of schools, either to forego public assistance for a part of their staff, or to consent to accept the grant then falling due to them, upon the basis of the new Regulations. We have not the data for calculating the proportion of Managers who will be reduced to this alternative—but we have no doubt that it will swell up to a considerable number. The practical initiation of the plan, therefore, will take place before the consent of Parliament has been given to it—an unwarrantable assumption of authority, accompanied by what appears to our minds to be a distinct breach of faith. Both Houses separated three weeks since, with the full understanding that no serious steps would be taken in pursuance of the Royal Commissioners' recommendations during the recess—and it now appears that, at the very time when assurances were given them to that effect, an entire scheme of reform had already been elaborated, no small portion of which will virtually come into force before Parliament again assembles. The Committee of Council on Education is a body which should have paused long before determining

—“to keep the word of promise to the ear,
And break it to the hope”—

It is a piece of “sharp practice” utterly misbecoming their high position.

Hitherto, as is pretty generally known, all grants from the Privy Council made for the maintenance of elementary schools, with the exception of the Capitation Grant, have been made for specified objects, and paid directly to the individuals for whose benefit they were accorded. Thus, each of the pupil teachers received a sum agreed upon, and each of the masters and mistresses were paid annual allowances, according to fixed conditions, individually and directly from the Council Office. The effect was an enormous multiplicity of small pecuniary transactions, in-

volving an immense mass of correspondence, under the weight of which the machinery of the office was in danger of breaking down. For the future, it is proposed, that all the transactions of the Committee of Council in regard to the distribution of the grant shall be with the managers alone. To them will be annually paid, in conformity with the regulations laid down in the revised code, a capitation grant-in-aid, to be “conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.” In order to be qualified for obtaining such grant, the school must be one to promote the education of children “belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour,” but not, in any sense, a boarding school; and it is to be in connexion with some recognised religious denomination, or one in which the Scriptures are read daily from the authorised version. Every school receiving a grant of maintenance, must be open to Inspectors appointed by Her Majesty in Council. The capitation grant, as we have said, is payable to the managers of schools, on the basis of the actual proficiency of the children—a penny for every attendance (morning and evening counting separately) above 100, of every child being allowed, but subject to a deduction of one-third in the case of every scholar who fails to satisfy the inspector in reading, one-third if in writing, and one-third if in arithmetic. The sum thus made up, in consideration, partly of the character of the teaching power employed, and partly of the results actually effected, will be the Government contribution to the maintenance of the school, and will be given in substitution of all existing grants, such as allowances to certificated teachers, stipends of pupil-teachers, gratuities to the masters for instructing them, payments made for Queen's scholars, grants for books and scientific apparatus, &c., &c., which will be thenceforth abolished. The managers, therefore, will be left to make their own terms with masters and apprentices, and these latter will no longer regard themselves as the servants of the State. Existing contracts in regard to pupil-teachers already apprenticed will be carried into effect, but no new ones will be entered into on the existing system. When we have added that the Inspectors are not to interfere with the religious instruction or management of schools, but only to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the Committee of Council, we shall have laid before our readers a very bare but sufficient outline of the change determined upon in regard to the annual maintenance of elementary schools.

A well-appointed school, efficiently conducted, and moderately successful, will obtain from the grant distributed on this method a sum about equal to, perhaps a little exceeding, that which it receives under the existing system. But in order to this two things are requisite—first that the children on the register shall have fairly attended, and secondly, that those who have attended shall have learnt something. Now, if we are to have State aid at all, it is reasonable to adopt such precautions as will ensure its being profitably applied. We think the revised code well adapted to secure this end. Whether it will work experience alone can prove. But, at least, the objects, towards which it is evidently designed to work are such as will meet with the approval of every friend to popular education. We shall be cautious in predicting results—but it seems to us that the operation of this minute will probably be to discourage the high and somewhat unnatural style of education fostered by the present system, to increase the average number of school attendances, and, above all, to promote a sedulous attention to the principal requisites of school education—reading, writing, and arithmetic. In proportion as the plan becomes efficient it will also become costly—and as every penny of the grant will have to be voted by Parliament, in proportion to its cost will be the desire to revert to the more natural and sounder system of leaving all classes of the people

who can really afford it to pay for the education of their own children.

We regard the plan embodied in the Revised Code with the more favour, as preparing the way for the abolition of the whole system of State aid to education. It will do so, in the first place, by getting rid of a huge mass of contracts which no Chancellor of the Exchequer could, under any exigency, have proposed to annul. Some five years hence, his task, should he deem it advisable to cut down the educational estimates, will be as simple as possible. Instead of allowing a penny for each child, on the conditions named, he may propose a halfpenny—and as a generation grows up really competent to read, write, and cipher, and to realise the advantages of such knowledge, there will be the less risk in diminishing the aid to be contributed by the State to the education of their children. We look upon it, that the Committee of Council, whether wittingly or unwittingly, have put the whole system in train for gradual diminution and eventual abolition. Intelligent opinion is already tending in that direction; and we are glad to see swept away a huge mass of complicated machinery, the obligations imposed by which upon the State, would at any time have been felt to be an almost irremovable obstruction in the way of getting back to the voluntary system.

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT DRIFFIELD.

Within the past week the town of Driffield in Yorkshire has been the scene of great and unusual excitement consequent upon the agitation against the iniquitous impost of Church-rates.

An adjourned meeting of the ratepayers was held in the vestry on Saturday, the 17th (the perpetual curate, the Rev. G. Allen, occupying the chair) when after the last year's accounts had been read and passed, a motion was made for the levying of a new rate of 1½d. in the pound, which, if all collected, would raise the enormous sum of 60*l*. No estimate was prepared, and one of the churchwardens present instructed the collector to enumerate a host of items (forming the total amount granted two years previously) as being the various sums required for the present year; they included visitation fees, surplice washing, cleaning the communion plate, organist and organblower's salaries, and an amount of 6*l*. for wine, supposed to be for sacramental purposes. The Dissenters, who mustered in force, was determined no longer to sit down quietly with this compulsory method of supporting Mother Church, and a leading Dissenter, named Mr. Angas, had the boldness to strike the first blow by proposing an amendment for a voluntary rate, and the meeting agreeing with him, that amendment was carried by a majority of 25 to 18.

Mother Church had once more, therefore, to demand a poll, which was fixed to take place on the Wednesday following, between the hours of ten and four.

After the meeting broke up the news spread rapidly, and before evening had set in it was the topic of conversation in the bars and commercial-rooms of the various inns, and by groups congregated at every street corner. As we believe the parish has never before been polled on this subject the excitement which ensued might have been anticipated. Early on the morning of Monday the Dissenters were in the contest-field, and were soon followed by their opponents, who issued circulars to all those ratepayers who were supposed to be favourable to Church-rates, imploring them to come to the rescue; they also issued a bill from the Manchester Defence Association, giving the opinion of that eminent Dissenter Toulmin Smith on Church-rates. Hand-bills, condemnatory of the impost, were extensively circulated by the supporters of the amendment, and a large placard was posted on the walls announcing that a public meeting would be held in the Corn Exchange on the evening preceding the poll.

The meeting was announced to commence at eight o'clock, and by that hour the room was filled to excess, numbers of persons being unable to gain admission. The chair was occupied by

Mr. ANGAS, who on taking his seat was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering. In addressing the crowded assembly, he said that nothing would have induced him either to take the chair or sanction by his presence that meeting, but a sense of duty and responsibility which his conscience would not

allow him to shirk. Interest would have suggested a widely different course, but there were times in the life of every man when that must give place to a far higher and much nobler motive. (Loud cheers.) He never took any part in any public affair in his life, in any place or position, with feelings of deeper pain and regret than at this time, bringing him as it did in direct antagonism with his neighbours and friends. (Renewed cheering.) What was it that had brought them together that evening? Some few months back a leading member of the House of Commons stated that it was evident the country didn't want reform, or they would have agitated for it. Now he took it they did want reform, they wished no longer to be taxed for another man's religious opinions, and they intended never to cease their agitation until they obtained that object. (Cheers.) As long as he had life within him he never would pay that iniquitous impost, and he said so without any bravado, and it was positively the duty of every conscientious Dissenter to determine to do so. He moved the amendment at the vestry-meeting which they had undoubtedly all heard of. The compulsory rate wanted to lay a rate of 1½d. in the pound, which would raise the paltry sum of about 60*l*. It was more than a mere matter of 2*s* 6*d*. with him. If the matter of 4*s*. 6*d*. one year and 5*s*. 7*d*. another had been all that was in dispute, they would never have found him there; but when he found a great principle involved, then he was compelled to speak out. (Cheers.) After he had moved the amendment he was told by a gentleman eminent for law that he seemed to have forgotten one thing—that Church-rates were a rate upon property, and that he (the speaker) took his houses subject to that tax. He wanted to answer that question there, but he was informed he had no right of reply, and therefore he would answer it now, by asking the audience one simple question. If the property he rented had to be sold, and the vendor stated that there would be no Church-rates to pay, how much more would it sell for? Why, it was simply absurd to suppose one farthing. The chairman then quoted the opinion of Dr. Barnes, Dean Prideaux, and Dr. Lushington on this subject, showing from them all that Church-rates were a poll tax, and not a tax on property; and he (the chairman) considered it positively absurd to suppose that it was otherwise, although their opponents, in spite of facts as clear as day, declared it was so. Several cottagers who tendered their votes at the vestry on Saturday were told they were not entitled, but he urged them all to come to the poll and tender their votes again. He resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The Rev. W. MITCHELL, Independent minister, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud applause. In commencing, he said, he might be allowed to observe that he felt deeply moved at being compelled to call a meeting of that kind. He was well aware what the promoters of that meeting might expect from the lips of some. They had already been regarded as disturbers of the peace of the parish; he would not give place to any man as to his desire for peace, for no one loved it better than he did. He had shown during his residence in that town that he did desire a real union. He had preached, with one exception, in every Dissenting place in the town, and the only reason he had not done so in the church was simply because he had not been asked. There was one thing he would never sacrifice even to peace, and that was principle. He did not recognise the right of a Government, nor the majority in a parish vestry, to tell him what religion he must support, and he charged those who would compel him against his will, with breaking the peace. Many now present were at the vestry meeting, and none of them would charge the Dissenters with breaking the peace. In proposing a voluntary rate they offered the only means of keeping the peace; all they asked them to do was not to force them to pay to a Church from which they conscientiously dissent! They did not interfere with Churchmen; then let them support their own place of worship. They were rich; they had it rent free; surely it was only just they should keep it in a proper state of repair. It had been said at the vestry meeting, that if they refused to pay they must be made. He (the speaker) would ask them just to look at that mode of keeping the peace. An aged incumbent, whom they all respected, was put into the chair, and he begged them to keep the peace. But the Dissenters were to make the sacrifice; the Church party would not move a hand's breadth. So if they maintained the peace they must renounce their religious scruples, yielding at the same time conscience and money. But we were told that it was rebellion against law. What abominations are perpetrated under the awful name of law! But then Church-rates do not become law until the parish makes them so, and at the present moment there are no Church-rates in Driffield. It was quite plain therefore that they were not resisting law, but endeavouring to prevent the making of a law which was manifestly unjust. Their Church friends say to them, "Now, be peaceful, don't agitate, don't excite our animosity, for forty years you have endured it quietly; you have helped to repair our church, you have washed the surplice for us a great many times, you have bought us plenty of wine; and, considering that you have to buy wine for yourselves, and repair your own chapels, and support your various missionary societies, and pay your ministers' salary, you have certainly borne it well. Pray don't begin to murmur now; we are quite sure your necks are well accustomed to the yoke." He then entreated the cottagers to poll, or, at least, to tender their votes, and said, that, supposing they lose the day, he trusted they would refuse to

pay, and thus make it impossible for the church-wardens to collect the rate; rather than pay, let the market place be filled with their goods and chattels. Let them have the voluntary rate and there will be peace; but if they were to have Church-rates, there should be no peace; they were not to be easily beaten, they would continually agitate until they won the day. He resumed his seat amidst great cheering.

The Rev. H. T. ROBINSON, B.A., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, proposed the following resolution:—

That, in common with other Dissenters in the United Kingdom, erecting and keeping in repair their own places of worship—supporting their own ministers—educating in Sunday-schools and otherwise vast numbers of the population—we feel it an especial grievance to be compelled to support any civil establishment of religion by means of Church-rates or otherwise, and resolve to resist by all lawful means every such impost.

In commencing the resolution to the meeting, Mr. Robinson explained the principles upon which Free Churchmen, as he preferred calling Dissenters, took their stand. He expounded the doctrine of the spirituality of Christ's Church, and showed that the logical consequences of that doctrine were, 1st—The inherent power of the Church for self-government; 2nd—Its sufficiency for its own support; and 3rd—The efficacy of the principles of willinghood to accomplish the aggressive work of the Church. He then discussed the oft-stated objection that the voluntary principle had failed; and explained that it had failed as the cross of Christ itself did, only in this sense, that neither had been allowed by sinful man to put forth all its power. He drew illustrations of the vitality and strength of Christian willinghood from the history of the Wesleyan Church, the Free Church of Scotland, the Church of England, and of Congregationalism, particularly in Wales. Stress was also laid on the fact, that the existence of an establishment was sure to lower the vigour of voluntarism. At some length he exhibited the grounds of Free Churchmen's objections to an establishment, explaining the difference between hostility to the Church of England as a Church and as a great civil establishment. The address concluded with a statement and illustration of the essential unity of the Catholic Church, notwithstanding these differences and occasional earnest remonstrances and rebuke.

The Rev. JAMES SIBREE, of Hull, seconded the resolution. He made some statements respecting a conflict of the like kind, in which he had taken a part, and which had recently taken place at Hull. The interests involved in the pending struggle were very important, though the battle-field might be of limited extent. He lamented the absence to a large extent of their Church friends, who might have been profited by the exposition of Dissenting principle, and who might also have publicly agreed on behalf of Church-rates. He trusted that those who objected to the rate would bind themselves together, and in the event of their being defeated at the poll, would still refuse to pay it even if they were summoned before the magistrates. He presented a very powerful appeal to the Wesleyans, urging their duty fully to identify themselves with other Dissenters in the struggle, asking them what they owed to "mother Church?" He concluded this very earnest appeal by saying that the only thing they owed to the Church of England was "forgiveness for the wrongs done to their founders, their fathers, and brethren." Generally he disclaimed all animosity against the Church of England, expressed the hope that the time was rapidly coming when a free interchange of pulpits between the Dissenters and the Churchmen would testify to the reality of a more perfect union than existed at present. In conclusion, he expressed his firm belief in the final happy issue of the struggle.

The resolution was carried with only one dissentient.

The polling-day was a day of great excitement. At the close the numbers were as follow:—

For a voluntary rate	111
Against	156

There was a majority of votes against the voluntary rate of 45. But the Dissenters rejoice, nevertheless, in a moral triumph, for on analysing the polling-books it is found that the voters were 102 for the voluntary rate, 69 against, being a majority of 33 in favour of voluntarism. The moral triumph was largely augmented by the fact that no less than 104 cottagers tendered their votes against Church-rates, which were illegally refused. This gives a majority of 137 individuals against ecclesiastical tyranny in Driffield out of 206.

The parishioners met in vestry at seven o'clock. The vicar announced the result of the poll, and then made a mistake fatal to the rate by stating that the loss of the amendment was the carrying of the original motion for the rate. He then summarily dismissed the meeting. Mr. Angas protested against the decision of the chairman, and was about to point out that the loss of the amendment was not the carrying of the rate, but was prevented by the dispersion of the assembly. Through this mistake of the vicar's there is no Church-rate in Driffield, and the Dissenters have not only achieved therefore a moral, but an actual and material triumph.

THE EPISCOPAL CHANGES.

The *Western Daily Press* of Thursday says:—"Dr. Baring, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, has been selected for the vacant See of Durham. This is a well-merited tribute to his Lordship. Some have had occasion to criticise his proceedings unfavourably—ourselves among the number, but all classes have admired his zeal and energy, and especially his readiness to meet the wants and wishes of the clergy. In his new and more important position he will find a good deal of rough work, and

much less agreement with the strong views of doctrine and discipline which his Lordship holds, than in the diocese he has occupied."

Dr. Baring will be succeeded by Dr. Thomson, provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Of that College he was previously Fellow, Dean, Bursar, and Tutor. "He succeeded Dr. Baring when he resigned All Souls's, Marylebone," says the *Record*, "but did not long retain that important Rectory. He also distinguished himself as preacher of Lincoln's-inn, and equally opposed the errors of Mr. Maurice with regard to the Atonement, and the still more daring scepticism of the *Essays and Reviews*." The appointment of Dr. Thomson will therefore be, on many accounts, satisfactory. It was full understood that on this occasion, as on the last vacancy, Lord Palmerston had resolved to appoint some distinguished University Don. Another eminent Oxonian, Dr. Jeune, the Master of Pembroke College, and the only member of the Commission of Inquiry for the University of Oxford who has not yet been promoted, was mentioned as likely to obtain the mitre. But Dr. Thomson's more decided course in regard to the *Essays and Reviews* seems to have guided the final decision, and one of the strongest opponents of these *Essays* will now fill the place of Bishop Baring in the West of England."

ALLEGED PERVERSION.—The *Plymouth Journal* states that on Sunday the Rev. Jabez Watson, the ex-curate of St. Veep, received deacon's orders from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth.

THE REV. J. C. RYLE.—The *Record* announces that the Bishop of Norwich has just conferred the valuable living of Stradbroke, Suffolk, upon this distinguished champion of Evangelical and Protestant truth. The Clergy List states that the annual value of Stradbroke is 712*l*.; population 1,822.

A SECLUDED MORAVIAN MISSION.—A letter in the *Delhi Gazette* describes a remote and almost unknown settlement of Moravian missionaries in a valley called Le Howl, about seventeen marches from Simla, and surrounded by snowy mountains more than 20,000 feet in height. Four years ago the Moravians took up their abode among the inhabitants of this secluded spot, and the only communication they maintain with the civilised world is to send one of their number once a year to Simla, to lay in provisions for a twelve-month.

AN IRISH CARDINAL.—The *Weekly Register* says:—"The new cardinals are fully expected to be—the Most Reverend Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin and Apostolic Delegate; the Archbishop of Chambéry; Monsignor Bedini, formerly Secretary of Propaganda and now Archbishop of Viterbo; Monsignor Sacco, Apostolic Nuncio at Paris; the Dean of the Rota, the secretary of the Sacred Congregation, and Father Panbianco, a learned Franciscan. These appointments our correspondent looks upon as settled."

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—He had spoken to his family as one who was resigned to the will of God, and believed that all things would work for good to them that loved God. But, as if solemnised by the actual vision of the general assembly and Church of the firstborn, in whose anthems of praise he was about to join, he stopped short, and uttered two emphatic words, "Hush! Heaven!"—*Record*.

EVANGELICAL SNOBBISHNESS.—The *Record* takes the *Saturday Review* to task for an "attempt to heap an impotent insult on Bishop Villiers, by likening him to Richard Weaver." Why is it an insult to liken Bishop Villiers to Richard Weaver? A bishop like a poor Dissenting revivalist! Oh fie! This is the snobbish piety of our Low Church contemporary! In his creed there must be two heavens—one for bishops and the other for local preachers and Dissenters.—*Patriot*.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S VISITATION.—The first primary visitation of the Archbishop of York to the clergy took place on Tuesday at the Church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, when there was a numerous attendance of the clergy. The charge of his Grace occupied above an hour in its delivery, and the topics of public interest he touched upon were the evils of the system of statute hirings in agricultural districts; elementary education, he observing that the schools in Yorkshire were surpassed by none in England; marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which he condemned; Church-rates, the total abolition of which he resisted; the abridgement of the services of the Church; alteration of the Prayer-book; and "Essays and Reviews." With regard to the latter points, his Grace argued in favour of the doctrines and discipline of the Church being maintained, urging that, as an antidote to the dangerous theories which had been propounded, it would be well for them to try the foundation on which their faith rested. He paid a tribute to the late archbishop, and whilst exhorting the clergy to devotedness and consistency, he said his desire was to give himself wholly to the work committed to him.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—"A Liberal" writes to the *Examiner* as follows:—

I apprehend that the real cause of the defeat of Mr. Cheetham will be found in the defection of the Roman Catholic electors (who are very strong in this division of the county), and who polled almost to a man in favour of the Tory candidate, thus deserting in its hour of need the Liberal party to which they owe so much. How they could possibly support Mr. Turner, however, is utterly beyond my comprehension, for he has not hesitated to avow that he would go into the same lobby as Mr. Newdegate on the Maynooth question, and is well known here as a bigot of the old school.

Under these circumstances we must look deeper to discover the means by which Lord Derby has managed

to secure the dominion of South Lancashire, and I cannot help thinking that we shall yet find out that in order to secure the support of the Catholic voters some pledge in favour of the Pope's temporal sovereignty has been given by his lordship, to be redeemed at his expected return to power next session, as I cannot otherwise believe that the Catholics would have lent their support to a man who has uniformly opposed every liberal progressive measure that has been brought forward in our time.

It is no secret here that Lord Derby was determined to win South Lancashire at all cost, and when we find that the tenantry of one Catholic landowner, who have usually voted on the Liberal side, went over in a body to the enemy, it seems clear that something more than mere persuasion has been tried. In Liverpool it is become a bye-word that "The Pope lost the election to the Liberal party;" but all we can now do is to hope that sooner or later the deceptive arts which have been made use of to cajole the Catholic electors may come to light.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—We take the following from the *Archives du Christianisme* of August 20:—"We learn that the reopening of the Evangelical Schools has just been determined upon by the Departmental Council of the Haute Vienne, in accordance with instructions received from the Minister of Public Instruction, and from the Prefect of the Department. The Council, in its sitting of August 14, withdrawing the opposition against teacher Jusnel, authorised him to open a special school at Balledent for the Evangelical Christians, on condition of receiving only the children of his co-religionists. It is understood that the other teachers may also open their schools on the same conditions. Instead of discussing the conditions laid down the Evangelical teachers have accepted them. The reopening after nine years of these schools, closed in consequence of a false interpretation of the law, proves once again that we must never consider a good cause as definitively lost."

CHURCH-RATES IN MALMESBURY.—The churchwardens appear to have been too successful in this ancient borough. Another such victory may quite undo them. In June last they summoned the Rev. W. Heyes, the Primitive Methodist minister, for 6d. Church-rate, and having no other defence than his conscientious objection, he was of course ordered to pay. A warrant of distress was issued, and the constable appeared at the house to put it in force. Mr. Heyes was very politely requested to point out what he could spare best, and his answer was that the goods were not his, but the Society's, but they might take him if they liked. They preferred, however, the sofa and chairs, and in spite of repeated assurances that they belonged to the Methodist body and not to the minister (a fact which any schoolboy might have known) they carried them off in triumph. The next thing was to sell them, and application was made to the only auctioneer in the town, who positively refused, declaring that he would rather lose 50l. than be concerned in so disgraceful an affair. This obliged them to go to the next town, five miles off, where they at length accomplished their object. The goods were sold, the costs paid, and the magnificent sum of 6d. paid into the treasury of the said dissenting poor man's Church. Now came the Methodist's turn. Of course they sued the constable and his subordinates for taking the wrong man's goods. Mr. Bennett, of Serjeant's-inn, was employed, but just as he arrived in the town last Saturday to conduct the cause in the county-court, the defendants paid the whole sum claimed as damages, with the costs, and thus saved an exposure which the country round was looking to with eager expectation. It so happened that the next day (Sunday) the Primitive Methodists had a camp meeting. The day was gloriously fine, and the real poor man's Church showed in happy contrast to the wolves in sheep's clothing. In their procession they met the clergyman of Mr. Heyes' parish, who had the mortification of seeing them carrying off, not his goods, but a number of his parishioners singing Methodist hymns to Methodist tunes. Of course this was very irregular, and therefore very improper; but the Primitives have an old-fashioned notion that to go into the highways and hedges to seek out the lost and preach the Gospel to the poor is better Christianity than distraining for Church-rates.

CHURCH PROPERTY.—THE PRIZES.—Poverty certainly is not an affliction under which the Church of England in its corporate capacity can fairly be said to labour. Never since the world began has any ecclesiastical body possessed such enormous wealth, in proportion to the number of its members. Nor can it be denied that certain of its ministers manage to divert a considerable share of its revenues into their own pockets. We are not alluding now to bishops and deans and other dignitaries, whose incomes are decidedly above the apostolic standard, and whose testamentary dispositions generally afford abundant proof that they have not regarded the Divine precept "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth" as literally binding. But a glance at "Crookford's Clerical Directory" shows that there are very many incumbents who have no reason to complain of the remuneration which they receive for their pious labours. Running our eye down the list of clergymen whose names are classed under the letter A, and confining our attention to those whose annual incomes exceed 1,000l., we find the Vicar of Stradbroke with 1,140l., the Rector of Dennington with 1,100l., the Rector of Barnack with 1,036l., the Vicar of Sandbach with 1,307l., the Rector of Cheriton Fitzpaine with 1,052l., the Vicar of Leeds with 1,090l., the Rector of Brede with 1,012l., the Rector of Worthen with 1,440l., and the Rector of Framlingham with 1,701l. a year, each having the use of a house in addition to his stipend. Some pastors whose principal benefices fall short of the agreeable sum total of 1,000l. manage to make up

the deficiency by pluralism. Thus the Rector of Sudbury, with 765l., is also Canon Residentiary of St. George's Free Chapel, Windsor, with 800l.—making in all 1,565l.; and the Rector of Claxby, deriving from that piece of preferment 930l., still clutches with a firm hold the perpetual curacy of Usselby, which, yielding 78l., raises his total earnings to 1,008l. per annum. These eleven gentlemen consequently receive 13,451l. yearly as a recompense for their exertions in the cure of souls. Of those whose incomes range from 500l. to 1,000l. a year the catalogue would be much larger; and a rough estimate of the result which would attend an analysis of the entire Directory may be based upon the fact that the letter A occupies only nineteen and a half out of the six hundred and eighty-eight pages filled with the names of the clergy of the Established Church in England and Wales.—*Morning Star and Dial*.

Religious Intelligence.

PRINCES-STREET CHAPEL, NORTHAMPTON.—The Rev. John Nickalls, of St. Ives, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Baptist church and congregation assembling in the above chapel, and intends entering upon his labours in September next.

NORTHOWRAM, NEAR HALIFAX.—The Rev. G. Hoyle has been compelled, in consequence of declining years and severe personal affliction, to resign the pastorate of the church connected with Heywood Chapel. The last twelve years of a ministry of nearly forty years have been most happily and usefully spent here, and he retires from the scene of active service amid the affectionate regrets of a greatly beloved people.

QUAY CHAPEL, WOODBRIDGE.—Miss E. London has, for a considerable time, performed gratuitously, and with the greatest punctuality, the duties of organist. On retiring from this post, on occasion of her marriage, Miss London (now Mrs. Gissing) was presented by a few of the church members and other friends with a purse of ten guineas, in token of their esteem and of the services rendered by her to the congregation.

HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Wednesday, August 21, the Rev. Robert McAll (of Rotherham College) was ordained pastor of the church and congregation assembling at the Tabernacle, Hanley. The service having been introduced by the Rev. J. Cooke, of Uttroter, the introductory discourse on Congregational polity was delivered by the Rev. S. B. Schofield, of Burslem. It was marked by great clearness and power. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. R. W. McAll, of Leicester. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. S. McAll, Theological Tutor of Hackney College (the father of the pastor). The Rev. Dr. Falding, Principal of Rotherham College, then delivered a most lucid and instructive charge. In the evening the church and congregation were addressed in a very able and impressive sermon by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham. Amongst the ministers present, participating in the service, were the Rev. K. H. Smith, of the Hope Chapel, Hanley; the Rev. T. Davison, Crewe; the Rev. H. Lawrence, Stone; the Rev. S. W. McAll, M.A., Macclesfield; and the Rev. H. Warner, Eccleshall. For the convenience of persons engaged in business the services were held at two in the afternoon and at seven in the evening. In the interval tea was provided in the school-room. A large and respectable company assembled, including (besides members of the church and congregation) upwards of a hundred friends from neighbouring and comparatively distant towns. The spacious chapel was crowded at each service.

MALPAS.—The foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel was laid here on Tuesday, August 13, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The proceedings were commenced by singing. The Rev. H. Bake, minister of the place, read a portion of the Scriptures, and the Rev. John Morris, of Tattenhall, offered prayer. The Rev. James Pridie, of Halifax (first minister of the church in Malpas, the foundation of which he laid in 1814), then gave an interesting address. The stone was laid in due form by John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax; and the Rev. C. Chapman, M.A., of Chester, afterwards delivered a lucid and masterly defence of the principles of Independent church government. The ceremony being over, the company adjourned to a tent on the grounds of Laurel House, which, with his accustomed courtesy, were lent for the occasion by George Johnson, Esq., where tea was provided, to which upwards of four hundred persons sat down. A public meeting was held in the evening, over which Mr. Crossley presided. The chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the business of the evening, and called on Mr. Bake, as pastor of the church, to make a statement of affairs. From this statement it appeared that the cost of chapel and schools, including purchase of land and laying out of new cemetery, was estimated at 1,400l., towards which upwards of 1,000l. had then been raised. Of this amount 125l. was generously contributed by the chairman, 415l. was subscribed by members of the church at Malpas, 120l. was received as a grant from the English Chapel-Building Society, and the remainder had been obtained from friends at a distance. The Revs. James Pridie, C. Chapman, M.A., John Morris, Thomas Peters, E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., and J. S. Davies then spoke in favour of the object of the meeting. Great interest was manifested throughout, and the amount realised during the day by the tea collection, &c., was 55l. Since the meeting the building committee

have come to the determination to erect a suitable house for the minister also.

Correspondence.

THE CHURCH-RATE WARFARE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Some few weeks since I informed you that the first contest for a Church-rate had taken place at North Petherton, Somerset, that after a severe contest the rate was carried by a majority of seven only, and that many of the ratepayers had determined not to pay. I have now the pleasure of informing you that on several parties being summoned before the magistrates for non-payment the rate has been declared illegal.

Resistance is also being made to a Church-rate in a neighbouring parish, and I have no doubt of that rate being also upset.

I am glad to find that in the rural parishes it is not so easy now to obtain rates as formerly, and if the friends of abolition will give information, by the circulation of the *Liberator*, and the various pamphlets and tracts published on the subject, the Church party will ere long be led to see the policy of giving up the struggle.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN WHITLEY.

Bridgwater, August 26, 1861.

RELIEF OF POOR CLERGY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Be pleased to accept my cordial thanks for your kind insertion of the letter proposing to raise a special fund among Dissenters sufficient to meet probable deficiencies of the poor clergy during the next six months. Private correspondence, oral and written, together with the "hopes" of the generous lady who through your columns offers 5l., assure me that the thing may be done. There cannot surely be two opinions with respect to the desirableness of it. The chief difficulty seems to be—by whom and in what form shall it be accomplished? In the absence of any other permit me to make the following suggestions.

Could not the treasurers and secretaries of the Congregational Union, Baptist Union, General Baptist Association, and of the different branches of the great Methodist family, be prevailed upon to form themselves into a committee to confer with the Clergy Relief Society, and then issue a joint appeal, in their private capacity, if preferred, to their respective denominations, through the medium of their several periodicals? This will, without doubt, lead to action, if each of your readers interested in the proposal will, without delay, take the trouble to address a note to the officers of the body to which he may happen to belong, inviting their services.

Large contributions will not be necessary, providing the effort be sufficiently extended. The aim sought is sufficiently Christian and catholic to comprehend the whole body of Christian volunteers in the country, of whatever name, only let it be distinctly understood that while we as Christians sympathise with the clergy in their necessities, the ultimate aim of the fund is to provoke Churchmen generally to give cheerfully themselves for the support of their own ministers and worship.

Does any reader say, "All very good, but will it be done?" If he be a man of action and energy, acquainted with difficulties, and perceiving how little any one man can do in this matter, most likely he will. But, Sir, all that is wanted is for these very men of action and energy to give the thing a start. Let every reader use the influence he possesses, however small he imagines it to be. If the proposal fall to the ground, it will not be because it is not hoped for, nor because it is impracticable, nor because it is too burdensome, but simply through lack of right-hearted energy.

I am, Sir, most truly, yours,

THOMAS ROBERTS.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg leave to call your attention to a clause in the report of the Commission appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the workings of the Irish Poor-law. This clause recommends that for the future whenever a child is brought to the workhouse, the religion of whose parents is unknown, he be brought up in the religion of those who bring him there.

Now, Sir, this recommendation is most objectionable, and shows evident proof of being the handiwork of some skilful Jesuit. Is it not almost certain that parties bringing children to these institutions will be Roman Catholics? Are there not in Dublin alone five Roman Catholics to every single Protestant? Will not this, therefore, open a glorious field for Popish kidnapping, and that, too, in a country where Popish kidnapping is already so rife?

It should be borne in mind, too, that, although out of courtesy we call Irish Romanists Catholics, that is not a correct definition—Papists is the proper word—as is evidenced by the fact that in travelling on the railway last year, in the county Wicklow, I was insulted and threatened with personal violence, because I happened to admire Garibaldi. These people, therefore, are entirely different from English Catholics, who are more learned and gentlemanly than their Celtic brethren, and, consequently, more liberal, and therefore not such violent ultramontanes. In behalf, then, of civil and religious liberty—in behalf of the outraged feelings of our Protestant brethren in Ireland—let us, as Englishmen, as Protestants, and as Liberals, utter our protest against any Government playing into the hands of Irish Roman Catholics merely because they happen to be in the majority; then will our Protestant and Orange brethren take heart, and feel that in defending their own glorious and noble principles, and in maintaining English law and supremacy, England is not unmindful of their works and patience, and her people are not ungenerous.

I call your attention to this dangerous clause, because, as a reader of your paper, I was in hopes you would have alluded to the subject before.

As one who would fain follow you (at a humble distance) in the great cause of freedom, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP H. GOOD, T.C.D.

Gosport.

CLERICAL PEERS AND CLERICAL PAUPERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the distribution of the revenues of the Church there is a cruel and scandalous iniquity. It was hoped that when the Ecclesiastical Commission was appointed twenty-five years ago, some of the most gross inequalities would have been abolished. Great things were expected from it, with its large powers and its large resources, but the work done is less than might be done in a shorter period by carrying out the simple rules of justice in the distribution of parochial incomes. In the first ten years of the existence of the Commission, while to poor livings there was assigned 167,321*l.*, the poor bishops received 249,402*l.* The sum of 143,000*l.* was expended on the residences of eight bishops, while in those eight dioceses there were 1,442 livings under 200*l.* per annum, and all that Church pauperism received there was 5,259*l.* And although the incomes of the bishops were fixed at sums varying from 4,500*l.* to 15,000*l.* per annum, they had the assurance to ask for (and the good fortune to obtain) 18,000*l.* per annum as "allowances" for the payment of taxes, insurances, salaries of surveyors and collectors, visitation, confirmation, and consecration expenses, charities, housekeepers, and gamekeepers, so that in fourteen years (1836-1850) there was applied to their sole benefit 822,234*l.* over and above their prescribed incomes.

The net cost of our clerical Peers for fourteen years was 2,953,040*l.*; and all this time thousands of the poorer clergy were left, and still are, without a decent maintenance, many being in a state of abject poverty, thankful for 10*l.* per annum from the Sons of the Clergy, or an old cast-off coat from the Clothing Society for Poor and Pious Clergymen. Episcopacy may be a blessing, but it is possible to pay too high a price for the greatest good. The most scandalous part of the story remains yet to be told.

The incomes of our bishops are to an enormous extent derived from parochial tithes. Power has been given them by Acts passed in the reigns of Charles II. and William IV. to endow all parish churches out of their own tithes with any sum not exceeding 350*l.* per annum.

Now, what have their lordships done in the restoration of tithes to the parishes from which they have been wrongfully and unjustly taken? In the last septennial return (1850) of episcopal receipts and payments, the whole amount entered therein under the head "augmentations of poor livings" is 3,144*l.* In one parish alone tithes to the amount of 2,700*l.* per annum are paid to an archbishop. He gives back among six clergymen 200*l.* per annum. The parish contains 14,659 souls, scattered over an area of 72 square miles. Out of the gross amount of tithe rent-charges belonging to the see of St. Asaph, and which amount to 5,215*l.* per annum, the bishop pays back to sixteen parishes for "the cure of souls" just 250*l.* per annum. Again: the sum of 678,345*l.* is taken annually from the hard-working parochial clergy, and appropriated to dignitaries who do no parochial work at all.

Tithes abstracted by deans and chapters from their proper and only legitimate purpose, amount to 297,969*l.* per annum. Deans receive incomes varying from 3,000*l.* to 750*l.* per annum; canons from 1,000*l.* to 350*l.*, for residing for three months in each year near the cathedral, and preaching a few sermons; yet, although the Ecclesiastical Commissioners state in their last report that "the wants of the parochial clergy are immediate, and far exceed any means at present available," yet, a Parliamentary committee have recommended that their incomes should be increased, so that every canonry should not be less than 750*l.* per annum, and every deanery 1,500*l.* The little knot of dignitaries are, indeed, the first and especial care of our rulers; the poor clergy have no friends among those in authority.

Once more, twenty-six cathedrals and two collegiate churches swallow up 298,170*l.* per annum of the original and rightful means of providing spiritual instruction for the people, by which 680 parishes have been deprived of a due provision for the cure of souls, and mercifully consigned to Dissent, indifference, and ungodliness. The vicars and curates of three parishes are paid by the cathedral rectors just 7,092*l.* Poor deans and canons receive from them also 42,827*l.* We have, therefore, a balance of 29,715*l.*, as the whole contributions of the cathedrals to the pastoral work of the Church in England and Wales, out of 298,170*l.* per annum, taken from its legitimate purpose—the cure of souls. Besides the above, 874,293*l.* alienated tithe is paid to bishops, schools, and colleges.

Now, with these facts before us, we have to ask this question, Is it right that those who do no parochial work should have and consume parochial incomes? This alienation is a robbery of churches, unjust to the clergy, and cruelly injurious to the people. Such is the verdict which common sense, justice, honesty, religion pass upon it.

The amount of evil inflicted upon the Church and country is seen in spiritual neglect, and an impoverished and therefore inefficient parochial ministry: these have been the necessary consequences of a rotten and pernicious system, and the natural results are seen in the alienation of about one-half of the population of England and seven-tenths of the people of Wales from the Church. Others, through episcopal and caputular rapacity, either sink into a state of barbarism, or become in principle and practice Infidels and Atheists. The remedy proposed by "the authorities" is open-air preaching and Exeter Hall: a far cheaper and simpler process than providing a maintenance for a sufficient number of parochial ministers to take due spiritual care of the people. There is, alas! no hope of help from the lordly Commissioners: for though it is evident that a large surplus must accrue from cathedral revenues, instead of recommending that it shall be applied to the real want of the Church, the maintenance of a working clergy, they gravely recommend the increase of incomes to deans and canons, the formation of bishoprics and theological colleges, anything rather than let it come to the relief of the starving clergy.

There is a wide-spread and just dissatisfaction on these grounds, and the result is seen in our empty churches, opposition to church-rates, a multitude of godless and discontented people, a pauperised and mendicant clergy. It is a melancholy picture of the state of the richest Church in the world, and a condition of things offensive in the sight of God and man. The adoration of Mammon in the high places of the Church is a canker at the root of her "moral influence," and the cause of the anomalous and scandalous condition of her financial affairs. They

provoke a repetition of the sarcastic question of Sydney Smith, "Why is the Church of England to be nothing but a collection of beggars and bishops, the Right Reverend Dives in the palace, and Lazarus in orders at the gate?" And they suggest another still more important question, why have we no practical recognition of the principle so well expressed by Mr. Horsman: "Our first thought must be for our parochial poor, our first duty is to bring home religious instruction to them." If the Church is to escape an overthrow under the just judgment of God and the righteous indignation of an outraged people, we must recognise that duty, reverse the policy of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and instead of putting the few dignitaries first, the poorer clergy, and the people nowhere, put the many first, make due provision for their spiritual instruction, and pay the dignitaries, the clerical peers, out of the residue of the Church's estate.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
A POOR INCUMBENT.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

New York advices to the 14th inst. bring intelligence of a severe action between 8,000 Federals and 23,000 Confederates at Springfield, in the southern part of Missouri, in which General Lyon, commanding the Union army, and Generals Price and McCulloch were killed, and 800 of the Federals killed and wounded.

The narratives of the engagement which are given in the *New York Tribune* and the *New York World* of the 14th inst., claim the battle as a Federal victory. It was on Thursday, the 8th inst., that the advanced guard of the Federal force under General Lyon attacked that of the Confederate troops under General McCulloch in the vicinity of Springfield—a town about ninety miles from the south-western corner of Missouri—the object being to draw them out from the position which they had taken up in the woods. On the following Saturday the conflict was renewed upon a more extended scale. The three columns of the Federal army, respectively commanded by Generals Lyon, Siegel, and Sturges, numbered about 8,000 men; it is asserted that the muster rolls of the Confederates, which have been captured, show that their army was 23,000 strong, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with Cherokee half-breeds and Texan Rangers. The Federalists commenced the attack at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and after three hours of heavy cannonading succeeded in driving their adversaries back to their encampment. There they poured in shells upon them, setting fire to their tents and baggage waggons, which were all destroyed. General Lyon being killed during the afternoon, while leading his column, the command devolved upon General Siegel, who still continued to press forward and drove the enemy from their encampment, in which his troops took up their position for the night. The victory was complete, and the Federal army remained in undisputed possession of the field. But to have remained there would obviously have been most imprudent. The battle ground was a hundred miles distant from Rolla, the south-western terminus of the Pacific Railroad, whence a branching system of lines affords means of easy communication with all the Eastern and Northern States. If the large hostile force to which General Siegel found himself opposed had moved to his rear, it might have effectually cut him off from all reinforcements. Under these circumstances a retirement to his basis of operations was clearly the duty of a sound tactician. He effected this without the slightest opposition. Early on the Sunday morning he fell back upon Springfield, and having there secured his baggage waggons and 250,000 dol. in specie from the Springfield Bank, he pursued his march to Rolla. He left on the field only a single gun, and carried off with him ninety prisoners and the sword and horse of General McCulloch, the Confederate leader, who is reported to have been killed in the action. The enemy did not attempt to follow him, preferring the policy of inaction by which they have already signalled themselves on other occasions when they had on their side an equal advantage in points of numbers.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD.

The following is the report of the engagement received at Washington:—

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday last, forwarded by one of General Lyon's aides:—"To Major-General Fremont,—General Lyon, in three columns, under himself and General Siegel, and Major Sturges, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half-past six on the morning of the 10th, nine miles south-east of Springfield. The engagement was very severe. Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded. General Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster rolls taken from the enemy give his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, with Texas rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. Their loss is reported heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and waggons were destroyed in the action. General Siegel left only one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners. At three o'clock on the morning of the 11th he continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and 250,000 dollars in specie from the Springfield Bank." The following is a verbal report taken from a special messenger, who brought despatches

for General Fremont:—"Early on Saturday morning General Lyon marched out of Springfield to give battle to the enemy. He came up to him on Davis Creek, on Green Prairie, a few miles south-west of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on rolling ground, at twenty minutes past six in the morning. General Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Captain Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson Creek. General Lyon's cavalry, posted on the enemy's left flank, and General Siegel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp, shells from Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage waggons, which were all destroyed. A Louisiana regiment and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight, and were almost annihilated. Some time in the afternoon, as General Lyon was leading on his column, his horse was shot under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to his men, waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball and fell dead to the ground. The command then devolved on General Siegel. Pursuit continued till nightfall, when our little army rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy. Sunday morning General Siegel, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back upon that city where the Home Guards were stationed. On reaching Springfield, fearing the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, General Siegel concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains and meet the reinforcements which were on the way to him. At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable General Siegel has not been disturbed in his march. Ninety of the rebels were captured, among them a colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name. The sword and horse of General McCulloch were the trophies taken. Reinforcements were on the way to Rolla, and General Siegel and his army may be considered safe."

In consequence of this affair apprehensions were entertained for the safety of St. Louis, and measures were being taken to defend the city against the Confederates.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE BULL'S RUN ENGAGEMENT.

The official reports of five of the brigadier-generals of the United States army commanding at Bull's Run are published in the *New York journals* of the 10th. General McDowell's report occupies more than two closely-printed columns of those enormous sheets. It concludes with the following *resumé*:—

When I submitted to the General-in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 8th of July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing, I was told, to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending reinforcements to General Patterson, by drawing off the waggons, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quartermaster-General, and his favouring me in every way, the waggons for ammunition, subsistence, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artillery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ult., and the desire I should move became great, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ultimo. When I did set out, on the 16th, I was still deficient of waggons for subsistence. But I went forward, trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, waggons, drivers, and waggon managers, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th, instead of the 21st, but when I went forward from Fairfax Court-house, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vienna, about six miles, and it was not more than six and a half miles further to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were foot weary, not so much, I was told, by the distance marched as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bull's Run with about 18,000 men of all arms, the fifth division (Miles and Richardson's brigade) on the left, at Blackburn's ford to Centreville, and Schenck's brigade, of Tyler's division, on the left of the road, near the stone bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated. I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kept engaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in check in the valley by Major-General Patterson, or those kept engaged by Major-General Butler; and I knew every effort was made by the General-in-chief that this should be done, and that even if Johnston joined Beauregard it would not be because he could be followed by General Patterson, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to, if I knew them all. This was not done, and the enemy

was free to assemble from every direction in numbers only limited by the amount of the railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove in from Fairfax Court-house, Fairfax Station, Germantown, and Centerville, and those under Beauregard at Manassas, must be added those under Johnston from Winchester, and those brought up by Davis from Richmond and other places at the South, to whom is to be added the levy *en masse* ordered by the Richmond authorities, which were ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to I cannot say—certainly much more than we attacked them with. I could not, as I have said, more early push on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months' volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New York Eighth Militia, whose term of service had expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the hon. secretary of war, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered, and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult., that the general order for the battle to which I referred was with slight modifications literally conformed to, that the corps were brought over Bull's Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas in the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interviews between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston. And could we have fought a day or a few hours sooner, there is everything to show we could have continued successful, even against the odds with which we contended.

General McDowell states the number of casualties, according to the "consolidated return," as follows:—Killed, 19 officers and 462 non-commissioned officers and privates; wounded, 64 officers, 937 non-commissioned officers and privates. "Many of the wounded," he adds, "will soon be able to join the ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled from further service under one thousand. The return of the missing is very inaccurate, some men supposed to be missing having fallen into other regiments and gone to Washington—many of the Zouaves to New York. In one brigade the number originally reported at 616 was yesterday reduced to 174. These reductions are being made daily. In a few days a more correct return can be made.

Of course nothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An officer of their forces coming from them with a flag of truce, admitted 1,800 killed and wounded, and other information shows this to be much under the true number.

CONFEDERATE BULLETIN ON THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

General Johnston and Beauregard had issued the following address to their soldiers:—

Manassas Junction, July 28.

Soldiers of the Confederate States. One week ago a countless host of men, organised into an army, with all the appointments which modern art and practised skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia.

Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their generals came in almost regal state. Their Ministers, senators, and women came in to witness the immolation of this army and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate these with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and your liberties, that we, your generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st of July, by which the host of the enemy was scattered, and a signal and glorious victory was achieved.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued efforts of your patriotism against the constantly-recurring colours of an enemy fully treble our numbers, and this effort was crowned, on the evening of the 21st, with a victory so complete that the invaders were driven from the field and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their intrenchments, a distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands; and thus the Northern hosts were driven by you from Virginia.

Soldiers!—We congratulate you on an event which ensures the liberty of our country. We congratulate every man of you whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and truth, to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you blessed. Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of the just God, and before time grows much older we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of 10,000,000 of people!

Comrades!—Our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown, and their blood, shed in our holy cause, is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Right. Their graves are beside the tomb of Washington; their spirits have joined his in eternal communion. We will hold the soil in which the dust of Washington is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels, and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers!—We congratulate you on a glorious triumph

and complete victory. We thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
G. P. T. BEAUREGARD.

Immediately after the battle of Manassas Mr. Jefferson Davis wrote the following letter to General Beauregard:—

Manassas, Va., July 21, 1861.

Sir,—Appreciating your services in the battle of Manassas, and on several other occasions during the existing war, as affording the highest evidence of your skill as a commander, your gallantry as a soldier, and your zeal as a patriot, you are promoted to be General in the Army of the Confederate States of America, and with the consent of the Congress will be duly commissioned accordingly. Yours, &c.,

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, &c., &c. JEFF. DAVIS.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, has addressed a letter to General Butler, in reply to his inquiry as to the disposition of fugitive slaves at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Cameron states that the question in regard to negroes owing service to persons in rebellion against the authorities of the Government of the United States is met by the law recently passed by Congress, declaring their confiscation when captured. Of course, when such negroes are fugitives, no claim for their return can be recognised. Negroes who escape from the service of loyal masters are to be received into the service of the United States, and a record is to be kept, showing the name and description of the fugitive, and the name and character of the master, as a guide to the proper disposal of such cases at the close of the war. General Butler is also instructed to prevent any interference with the slaves of peaceful citizens, and to permit the voluntary return of fugitives, except when the public good may require the detention.

Writing on the 10th of August Mr. Russell says:—

For good or for evil, the issue between North and South is rapidly approaching to that which the South predicted and feared and the North at first disavowed and does not now altogether accept,—the struggle if it continues will be narrowed to a contest between slavery and abolition. It is not improbable that in a day or two the President will declare that all slaves within the lines of the United States army become free. On the very last day of Congress the Bill which sets free slaves belonging to rebels engaged in war was signed with reluctance by Mr. Lincoln, and was all but lost by lapse of time, for, had he not been persuaded to overcome his scruples, the Congress would have adjourned without the signature of the President having been given to that Act. Indeed, but for the prolongation of half-an-hour agreed upon the signature could not have been obtained, as the President at first refused peremptorily to put his name to the Bill, alleging that "it will lose us Kentucky;" but there was a pressure of Senators put upon him, and he yielded at last, but ten minutes before the Houses rose. On such occasions the President comes down to his room in the Capitol, and affixes his name, or receives the official visits of the legislators, and if the clock had not been put back, and the sittings carried on beyond the time agreed upon for the adjournment, this Bill could not have been presented to the Senate. But now, after the lapse of a few days, it is said that a step far in advance of that measure will be taken, and that the glove will be thrown down to the South and to the Democrats of the North as well. If so, there can be no longer any doubt as to the nature of the fight, or as to the means to be used in it, but it argues the possession of no common courage and self-reliance on the part of the Republicans to offer battle on the question at the very moment that the Democratic Convention of New York has refused to act in common with the Republicans, and when a "peace at any price and compromise if you can party," is beginning to make itself heard in the Northern and North-Western parts of the Union.

By order of the Government, the fugitive slaves in Alexandria have been taken from confinement, put to work on the fortification, and receive pay for their labour.

On this same subject the special correspondent of the *Star* writes:—

The report of the meeting, presided over by Lord Shaftesbury, in honour of Dr. Cheever, has not produced a beneficial effect upon the minds of the American people. If that excellent nobleman were at all acquainted with this country and the constitutional difficulties, or rather impossibility, of dealing with slavery as he proposes to do in such an off-hand manner, he would certainly give his sympathies to the Northern States in this contest. They are seeking to rid their Government of the blot in the only manner possible, by rendering its extension illegal, and they argue with reason that if slavery cannot extend it must die out. Charles Sumner's name was mentioned at the meeting in question; the great and philanthropic senator from Massachusetts assured me, after I had read to him the remarks of Lord Shaftesbury, that the plan of emancipation suggested was impossible under the constitution, but that the policy of the Republican party, and the sentiments of the Northern people, were tending towards the object desired by all good men. With the penetration of the statesman, he added, "The course of events during the war will rapidly hasten the climax."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The commercial advices from New York to-day strengthen the supposition that the war must be brought to a termination by the difficulty of providing for its enormous cost. The expenses of the Federal Government are daily increasing, and now amount to £250,000 per day. For the moment, however, the Secretary of the Treasury had obtained enough to meet the demands upon him, the Banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia having agreed to subscribe for about 8,000,000*l.*, entering, it is reported, at the same time, into some agreement with regard to the furnishing of a further total of

22,000,000*l.* between now and December. This advance is to be on Federal notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., having three years to run, with the option to the holder of converting them into United States 7 per cent. bonds for 20 years at par, or 6 per cents. at 90*l.* Apparently, however, it is the conviction of the best observers that if the war continues all the banks, notwithstanding the magnitude of their present stocks of gold, will have to suspend, and that it cannot be carried on upon a specie basis.—*Times' City Article.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Confederate troops have not occupied Hampton.

No military movement of importance had taken place at Washington.

Orders had been issued from the Navy Department for the construction of five out of the twelve steam gunboats authorised by Congress.

The appropriations made by the late Congress for the support of the war amounted to 259,675,990 dollars.

Major-General Wool had been ordered to Fort Monroe to supersede General Butler in command of that post.

The President had appointed the last Thursday in September for a national fast.

Thomas Francis Meagher had refused a captaincy in the regular army.

Mr. Faulkner, the late American Minister at Paris, has been arrested on a charge of treason, and lodged in Washington gaol.

The King's County Court has issued an order to arrest the commander of Fort Lafayette, for refusing to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* to produce the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

Prince Napoleon has returned to New York. He was received at Manassas by Generals Beauregard and Johnston. He will proceed to Niagara in a few days.

23 Federal prisoners have been released and have returned from Richmond, where 1,200 prisoners remain.

General Wool will take the command of Fort Monroe.

It is reported for certain that the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Banks will now take 50,000,000 *dols.* of the Federal loan, and the remaining 120,000,000 *dols.* in instalments by December.

There has been a silly rumour that Garibaldi has offered his services to the Government, and that he has been accepted and offered the rank of Major-General.

The Congress at Richmond has instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of taking and preserving evidence of the abduction or reception of slaves by the enemy, to the end that indemnity may be exacted hereafter.

It is reported that the Confederates are concentrating in large force at Fairfax, and are throwing up intrenchments at the favourable points near that place.

The Southern privateers are reported to be very active off the coast of North Carolina.

It is stated that there are 271,000 Secession troops in the state of Virginia.

The War Department had offered the following bounties for soldiers:—"The three months' troops, on re-enlisting, receive the following bounties:—Re-enlisting as individuals, 30 *dols.*; by companies, 50 *dols.*; by regiments, 75 *dols.*

Letters have been received from Colonel Corcoran and many of the Federal prisoners in Richmond, all of whom state that they are well treated and cared for by the Confederate authorities. It is stated that there are at present in Richmond 1,200 Federal prisoners.

As the result of the Kentucky election, according to the returns given in the latest Kentucky papers, the Senate, as far as heard from, stands 26 Union and 2 Secession; and the Lower House 58 Union to 17 Secession.

Reliable information received from St. Thomas state that the notorious privateers Sumter and Jeff. Davis were located, the former at Curacao and the latter at St. John's, Porto Rico.

The Southern Congress, which is now in session at Richmond, has passed two important measures. The one authorises the creation of an army of 400,000 men; and the other empowers the executive to arrest and imprison as alien enemies any persons not Southern citizens who may reside within the limits of the new Confederacy. The few Northerners who have remained in the South will probably pay dearly for their temerity.

The Confederates had released on parole a number of Federal surgeons captured at Bull's Run. They were complimented by Generals Johnston and Beauregard for their courage in remaining on the field of battle. The returned prisoners stated that the prisoners at Manassas were kindly treated. Provisions were cheap at Richmond. The reported bayonetting of the Federal wounded is denied by the surgeons; also the firing at the Federal hospitals.

Returns from Tennessee show a majority for the Confederate Constitution of 52,000, and for Governor Harris of about 30,000. In the 1st District Mr. Nelson is elected to both the Federal and Confederate Congress by a large majority. In the Third District Melker received 7,062 votes for the Confederate Congress and 2,045 for the Federal Congress.

LATEST NEWS.

(Per Norwegian, via Londonderry.)

New York, Aug. 16.

Nothing important has occurred since the battle at Springfield.

Symptoms of insubordination are manifested among a portion of the troops at Washington.

It is reported that the blockade question is under the consideration of the Cabinet.

A despatch from Washington states that it is understood that Mr. Seward intends informing Lord Lyons immediately that British subjects are engaged in furnishing aid to the Confederates, in violation of the Queen's proclamation.

The Bavaria has arrived out.

(Latest by telegraph to Farther Point.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation suspending all intercourse with the seceded States.

According to Federal accounts, the Confederate troops, with the exception of pickets, have retired to Fairfax Court House.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

In his letter of the 10th, Mr. Russell says that the heat is so great that even if the armies were ready they could not fight. The visit of Prince Napoleon to General Beauregard at Manassas had given some umbrage at Washington. General Butler had been to the capital with the object, it was thought, of enforcing on the minds of the military authorities his plan of operations from Fort Monroe, of which, Mr. Russell approves:—

There is, of course, difficulty in the way of concentrating troops, baggage, and material by sea; but the Federalists, after all, are only twelve hours from Baltimore by the Chesapeake, and a few hours more from Washington. They command the sea, and they ought to be able to collect in force more rapidly by means of a navy flotilla than the Confederates could assemble to oppose them.

Referring to the proceedings of Congress Mr. Russell says:—

It was not without opposition at the last that the resolution of Congress approving and confirming the acts of the President for suppressing insurrection and rebellion was passed before the House adjourned; and the forlorn hope, represented by Messrs Breckinridge, Bayard, and a few others, showed fight to the very last. The intelligence received from Kentucky shows that so far the result of the elections to the State Legislature has been favourable to the Unionists as opposed to the State-Rights men, and it is not too much to suppose that so far that great and important State has given a general adhesion to the acts of the Government. It has yet to be seen, however, what course the Legislature will pursue, and it must be remembered that the Governor, Beriah Magoffin, not long ago asserted the absolute sovereignty and neutrality of the State of Kentucky and called out her forces, naval and military, to resist any invasion either by the Confederates or by the troops of the United States, in which he seemed supported by the general feeling of the citizens.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, failed before the Senate rose in obtaining hearing for his resolution, that it was no part in the present war to interfere with the institution of slavery in any States of the Union, and it is now felt that if the contest is to go on the end must be a direct war against slavery itself.

The *Vindex*'s special correspondent says it is calculated that the Federal expenditure is at the rate of a million dollars a day; that every regular soldier costs at the rate of 200*l.* a year; and he has been assured by an officer of the regular army that a volunteer costs certainly three times as much as an enlisted private. Desertions from the Northern army are numerous enough to excite serious apprehensions.

By a private letter from a country gentleman in Maryland, I learn that all the byways and roads are filled with men making their way home. Some are working in the neighbourhood as labourers on the farms, others are hiding in the large towns, and that they are numerous may be judged from the fact of sixty-five being counted going past one house in rather an out-of-the-way place in one day. The stories of deserters are never to be credited. These men complain of bad treatment from officers, want of food, and no pay. It is known that some officers never stopped their career from the moment they turned their backs at Bull's Run till they ran to earth in their own houses, and by their own firesides in the North. If anything could increase the schism between the regulars and the volunteers, it has been found in the bitter manner in which the Artillery speak of the desertion of the troops placed to support the United States' batteries, which were fought with great gallantry, and only abandoned at the last moment.

The New York correspondent of the *Morning Star* quotes the following from the *Richmond Whig*, a Virginian paper of moderate tone up to the time of that State's secession, and says that it expresses the views of an influential and rapidly-increasing class—a class large and wealthy, and able enough to soon become paramount and inassailable.

In it we are told that "the battle of Bull's Run proves the Southern slaveholders to be the real rulers of this continent;" that, "in fact, the Yankees are little better than Chinese. With money in their pockets, won from a generous and chivalrous race" (meaning the slaveholders aforesaid) "they are swollen with conceit, and fancied themselves fit for empire. And yet they do not possess one gentlemanly attribute, nor a single talent that qualifies them for war. They don't even know how to ride a horse—talent only to be acquired in youth and gentle avocations. And as to arms, ninety-nine out of a hundred never shot a gun!" "The break down of the Yankees," says this journalistic bat of Richmond—"the break down of the Yankees—their utter unsuitness for empire, forces dominion upon us of the South. We are compelled to take the sceptre, and it is our duty to prepare ourselves to wield it with dignity and effect. We must adapt ourselves to our destinies. We must elevate our race, every man of it; breed them up to arms, to command, to empire. The art military should con-

stitute a leading part of every white man's education. The right of voting should be a high privilege to be enjoyed only by those who are worthy to exercise it. In a word, the whole white population of the South should be brought into a high-toned aristocracy, duly impressed with a sense of its superiority to Yankee trickery; of its own functions, and its obligations to freedom and civilisation."

The *Star* correspondent thinks that the South will achieve its independence; but it will be the independence of an amputated limb—the independence of putridity and death, and is of opinion that the true policy of the North is to leave the South alone.

Maintaining itself in Virginia, Maryland, and Missouri, the North could afford to let the balance of Secession work out its inevitable destiny in its own good time. By attempting the South's subjugation, the North only saddles itself with a large standing army, an enormous national debt, and such a system of speculation and nepotism as even England never groaned beneath. The standing army will directly, and the debt indirectly, subvert its own liberties—the speculating nepotism system will create a class interest such as aristocracies are based upon. Left to itself, the South could scarcely avoid enacting the programme I have described to you. It would fall to pieces of its own volition in less than the lifetime of a child whom the gods particularly loved. A congregation of Kilkenny cats might as well expect to hang together in the enjoyment of a peaceful existence. Already the venom of dissension begins to work amongst them. Georgia is hot and heady about infringements of "State rights;" Virginia grows restive under the incubus of war that has been cast upon her; South Carolina—ever in subordinate and selfish—insists upon her three meals a-day though all her sister Confederates go supperless to bed; Louisiana—rich and enterprising—remonstrates against the load of insolvency and ruin that threatens her most valuable interests. The New Orleans press is indignant at the financial plans of Mr. Jefferson Davis's Government, speaks of "injury and demoralisation" as consequent upon their simple exposition, and announces the most determined hostility to any attempt at carrying them out. Nothing but aggressive action on the part of the North can possibly hold this fortuitous concourse of turbulent particles together. That only can build up a Southern ship of state. Without it there is nothing but a chance combination of planks unfitted and unfastened—not strong enough to hold together as a raft on which the pilots of secession can float long enough to come within hail of European succour. There is, too, a little leaven of the Union still fermenting at the South which might leaven the whole lump if left quietly to work. Mr. Pierce Soule, the famous filibustering Minister to Spain, for instance, is said still to be constant in his love to the old régime. Judge Wayne, of Georgia, and Judge Capron, of Tennessee, both on the Supreme Court Bench, come back to Washington to perform the duties of their office. All have lingering hopes of reconstruction; and will retain those hopes, and keep up a certain sort of bond between the sections, until the upshot of decisive combat shall drive them beyond the chance of neutrality to one or the other irretrievable choice. The North, by a defensive masterly inactivity, can save this remnant of the faithful, and, more than likely, with it accomplish the ultimate salvation of the country.

But the North has not sufficient self-relying forbearance for this. The campaign is working slowly, but the policy of it is invasive. General McClellan is gathering himself for a spring upon Richmond—not through Manassas this time, but around it, with simultaneous concentrating attacks from Western Virginia and Fortress Monroe. The same writer gives a very graphic account of the destruction of the Confederate privateer Petrel by the United States frigate St. Lawrence.

Sailing out of Charleston the other day, the Petrel beheld on the horizon what appeared to be a heavy, lumbering merchantman. Jaunty and taut, down bore the privateer on her prospective prize, absolutely rushing into musket range without taking so much as a reasonable reconnaissance, and forthwith commencing a brisk touch of firing on the unwieldy stranger. Never did mouse so miserably enter trap. Never was fly more miserably enmeshed by spider. Pop went a little cannonade from Petrel, and a small hole appeared through the unwieldy stranger's foresail. Another pop, and there was an almost imperceptible dent in the unwieldy stranger's after bulwark! When, oh, that Fenimore Coopers yet to write, should have to illustrate the sad, disastrous fact! down went half a score of ports, out ran half a score of thirty-two's, bang went half a score of thundering explosions, and the next moment the poor Petrel was settling in her own vortex, with five dead men on her decks, and over thirty throwing themselves upon the tender mercies of the ocean in a reckless hazard for existence. The story is soon told. At the bottom of the deep salt sea lies the bonny Petrel, and in prison-houses of Uncle Sam lie the unhappy mariners who manned her.

In a subsequent letter, also dated the 10th inst., Mr. Russell says, that the character of the future war is indicated by the deficiency of both armies and the sparse population of the States:—

Acting on his own account, and without General Scott's knowledge, I apprehend, General McClellan has also from time to time sent regiments to points which he conceived to be menaced or most in need of reinforcements. He is very short in a proper complement of cavalry and field artillery. His troops are as raw as can be; the officers not a whit better as yet than the Bull's Run officers. In fact, his army is not a fighting machine which can be handled as a whole, nor do I think the Confederates are much better in any way, except in cavalry. The material of some of the Northern regiments cannot be excelled. Splendid men, young, tall, robust, intelligent, and accustomed to adventure; if the workmen know their business, there is plenty of stuff to make a good army in their hands. My estimate of Mr. Jefferson Davis's forces in cavalry and guns was not far wrong, but by this time he has probably received reinforcements to his horse power, and has certainly increased his artillery. But, after all, what will another

battle effect? Even if the result at Manassas be reversed, there is little likelihood that more will be done than increasing the feeling of bitterness between the Extremists and a fresh loss of life, for the Federalists would be as little able to improve a victory as the Confederates were, and even the possession of Richmond or of Washington would not enable the victors to dictate peace. It is all very well to talk of an army of 500,000 men. It is a large force; but if it be, America is still larger than its action. A rapid development of the railroad system has left parts of America in which this war must be waged destitute of ordinary roads, and the difficulty of moving provisions and matériel is enormous in comparison with any part of Europe. Nor is the country fit for such marches as can be made across the steppes, as in India, or in the open lands of Europe. Such roads as exist are generally cut deep in the soil, with high banks; the land is covered with forest, and the cleared fields are filled with stumps fatal to horse or waggon. Then there are great rivers and mountain passes foodless and desolate. An army of 500,000 men scattered over the Southern frontier of the United States, with its right extending down into Missouri on the borders of Arkansas and its left resting on Fortress Monroe, represents a feeble chain, which could be broken at any place. If it forms in strong corps, the difficulty of transportation of food and matériel arises. It is greater than one would imagine who has not seen how widely scattered is the population. The State of Georgia, for example, which is as large as all England, has less than a million of people. The further these corps advance the greater must become their difficulty. They must diverge as they advance, and the enemy will get in between them and operate in their rear and on the communications with their bases. The people of the South declare they are ready for a guerilla war, and the remarks I have made presuppose there is no large amount of Union feeling in any of the seceded States which would revive and become active on the appearance of a friendly army.

He also refers to the dangerous socialist movement springing up among the working classes in the Northern cities, where we may yet hear the terrible cry of the French Revolution re-echoed by the masses whom the war has plunged into poverty. New York, Boston, Philadelphia may well grow pale at the thought.

These mass meetings which demand bread or work from the Government mean no good, but at present they only indicate approaching danger rather than its actual presence; meanwhile, the expenditure of the Government is going on at the rate of one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) dollars a-day!

Of the visit of Prince Napoleon to Manassas it is said:—

On Thursday morning early the Prince started with M. Mercier, the French Minister, and his suite, from Washington, and proceeded to Alexandria, attended by General McDowell, who provided him with an escort of United States' cavalry. On arriving at the outposts the General returned, and the Prince's party went on till they met the Confederate pickets, by whom, after a brief delay, they were permitted to pass on towards Fairfax. I know but little of what happened, except that the Prince saw General Beauregard and General Johnston, and slept at the quarters of the latter; that he examined the battlefield as far as the horrible odour would permit; and that he returned late on Friday evening, pretty well satisfied that there was not much to choose between the two armies, but that the Federalists were on the whole the better of the two, and that he would take them for choice. General Beauregard did not make a very good impression on the Prince, it is said, although his French is natural to him as a New Orleans Creole. It is said by the people who can see a long way into milestones that the Prince will certainly propose an arbitration, and that his visit is made with the object of securing for France the position which would certainly be given to the power that might render an agreement possible. Mr. Seward not only exhibited an inclination to let the Prince go if he liked—he seemed to think it would not be possible to find any sound reasons to object to the expedition.

FRANCE.

THE ALLEGED CESSION OF SARDINIA.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains the following:—

Mr. Roebuck has recently affirmed that he knew of the existence of a convention by which the island of Sardinia would eventually be ceded to France. We give a formal denial to this assertion. Not only does such a convention not exist, but even the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's Government.

The Paris papers have very much discussed the presence of the English fleet at Naples. The independent journals either refuse to see in it a fact of any special importance, or regard it as a measure calculated to have a happy effect upon the destinies of Italy by hastening the retreat of the French troops from Rome.

A Paris letter in the *Independence of Brussels* gives the following as the substance of an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor of the French to the Pope:—

His Majesty points out to the Sovereign Pontiff the sentiments of respect which he feels towards the Chief of the Church, and then going on to enumerate the services which the French Government had been happily able to render to the Pontifical Government, he adds that his strongest wish is to continue the protection of his soldiers to the person of the Pope. Nevertheless, the letter concludes by pointing out to his Holiness the intrigues and intolerable state of things which prevail at Rome, evidently without his knowledge, and by which public opinion in France is much excited. The Emperor then expresses a hope that Pius IX. will know how to put an end to a state of things which is incompatible with the presence of the French flag at Rome, and assures him, on those conditions, the maintenance of the present status quo. This letter may be interpreted in different ways by party men, but it is evident that, notwithstanding the form and expressions of devotedness and respect for the Head of the Church, it character-

excessively menacing for the temporal authority of the Pope, and that it constitutes a real summons to yield to the remonstrances of the French Government if the Court of Rome wishes to retain the protection of French bayonets.

Monsignor Chigi has been appointed Papal Nuncio at Paris.

It is said that the Duke de Grammont will return to Rome.

ITALY.

General Cialdini, in reply to an address from the Municipal Council of Naples, recalled the words of King Victor Emmanuel, who said that he wished to be king of the whole Italian nation, and not the king of a party. The General said:—

The King desires that concord should exist among all the fractions of the Liberal party, which all have the same end in view—viz., the unity of Italy, the maintenance of the dynasty of Savoy, the deliverance of Venice, and the obtainment of Rome as the capital of Italy. All should aid and concur in the pacification of Naples.

The *Patrie* says:—"The English squadron still remains at Naples. It is asserted that the crews of the vessels composing it continue to go on shore by detachments for drill."

The statement made by several Italian newspapers, that some Bourbon partisans had attempted a disembarkation on the 21st inst. at Ascoli, is without foundation. A large vessel conveying them sailed off without any attempt having been made to disembark, on account of the alarm having been immediately spread among the inhabitants.

Advices from Sora to the 23rd inst. state that it was rumoured that some French troops had arrived at Castanvita, in order to prevent Chiavone from entering Roman territory.

The following despatches have been published:—

FLORENCE, August 25.—The *Nazione* of to-day publishes a despatch from Rome, dated 23rd inst., stating that a band of 500 reactionists had set out from Rome in the direction of the Tuscan frontier.

PARIS, August 25.—The *Pays* of this evening says:—"General Pinelli has defeated a band of brigands in the environs of Avellino."

TURIN, August 26.—The *Gazetta di Torino* of to-day says:—"It is rumoured that General Cialdini has demanded fresh troops, in order that he may be enabled to make a simultaneous attack on the insurgents."

NAPLES, August 26.—"Yesterday the reactionary band in the mountain of Somma was dispersed. The brigands at Matese, having been surrounded by twenty-four battalions, were all killed or taken prisoners. 400 who endeavoured to cross the frontier were taken by the French troops."

It seems that it was not Cialdini who had expressed a desire to resign, but only Cantelli, his civil administrator. The general has ordered the judges to put an end to the excessive delays which now impede the administration of criminal justice, and has placed Naples (the city) in a state of armed preparation, filled Castel Elmo with Piedmontese, and placed cannon to protect the Royal Palace. He obviously expects an attack, and 500 marines and sailors of H.M.S. Exmouth are landed daily for rifle exercise on ground between Naples and the mountain, a sight healthy for the brigands lurking there. The provinces, however, are full of terrible events, and one we give in the words of the narrator, the Naples correspondent of the *Times*:—

The district of Pontelandolfo contains about 6,000 souls, while the suburb of Casalduni contains 1,000 more. A company of soldiers had been sent there a few days since, and were invited and received by the population and the National Guards, with music, and banners waving; refreshments were given them, and then came the catastrophe—their hosts fell upon them and murdered thirty-nine, one may say in cold blood. The vengeance was terrible—a body of 500 regulars surrounded the city on Tuesday night, and the following morning the whole place was given to the flames and bombarded. Another force of 400 rifles, which had been despatched from Nola, were countermanded to Casalduni, which, with the exception of seven houses belonging to Liberals, was destroyed in like manner. The population took to the mountains, and the curtain will drop on scenes of starvation, carnage, and vengeance, and private and individual misery too fearful to contemplate.

The accounts of the harvest in Northern Italy are very depressing. The drought has done irreparable mischief. The Indian corn is lost, the hay crop in Genoa has failed, the vintage is threatened, and in places trains have been stopped for want of water. The priests are delighted, and attribute the drought to the rebellion of the Italians against their lawful rulers. There is some hope that the effect of the drought is exaggerated by observers, and that the Sicilian crops will be as large as usual.

Another explanatory letter from the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio has been published in reference to his now famous epistle on the state of Naples. M. d'Azeglio repeats that the letter which created so much sensation was written hastily, without reflection, and merely intended for the private perusal of a friend. He declares himself as ardent an advocate of Italian unity as ever, but adds that there may be differences of opinion as to the mode of obtaining the unity, and upon that question he seems to decline entering. He complains of the violence of the Italian press in discussing his letter, but immediately adds that he never sees any Italian newspapers.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

On the 21st the Lower House passed by acclamation a motion proposed by M. Deak, calling upon the House in case of the dissolution of the Diet to enter

an energetic protest against the violation of the constitution, and the arbitrary acts committed by the Government. Baron Vay afterwards entered the room, and was enthusiastically received. The deputies embraced each other before separating.

The Upper House concurred in the above declaration.

The following is the text of the royal rescript, in reply to the address of the Hungarian Diet, as read to both Houses of the Diet on the 22nd, by Field-Marshal Count Haller, the Royal Commissioner:—

Seeing that the Hungarian Diet has not obeyed the requests which have been addressed to it, and that we can hardly expect any further beneficial action from a Diet which, to the great disadvantage of all concerned, so entirely misunderstands its highly important mission in such difficult circumstances as to declare the way to be absolutely closed against any possible arrangement, because its demands, which in their extent exceed the bounds of admissibility, could not be acceded to, we find it necessary to dissolve the present Diet.

We at the same time preserve to ourselves the right of assembling a new Diet, possibly within six months from this time.

On the following day the Emperor made a communication on the subject to the Council of the Empire at Vienna. He explains the difficulties created by the Hungarian Diet in insisting on the re-establishment of the laws of 1848, and by the inadmissible form in which this demand was made:—"These laws encroach upon and prejudice the rights of the other nationalities of the Austrian empire." The Emperor announces his intention of maintaining the fundamental laws of the 20th of October and 26th of February last, because he considers the unity of the monarchy as the inviolable basis of the indivisible empire. His Majesty further declares that he will not withdraw the concessions which he has made to Hungary. Should Hungary not take part in the General Council of the Empire, the resolutions adopted by the latter will nevertheless be binding upon the whole empire. The Emperor places his confidence in the new Hungarian Diet, and finally declares that instructions have been despatched to Hungary for the maintenance of order, in the carrying out of which, however, moderation will be used, unless the employment of rigorous measures be forced upon the executive.

Both Houses of the Council of the Empire have voted an address acknowledging in loyal and grateful terms the firmness of the Emperor in maintaining the historical rights of the Crown, and thanking him also for his intention of persevering in the constitutional path upon which he has entered, and for his policy in protecting the interests of the non-Hungarian provinces, without, however, neglecting the means of bringing about some understanding with Hungary.

Two circulars addressed by the Hungarian Chancellery to the Obergespanns of Hungary have arrived at Pesth. One of these circulars contains the assurance of the Emperor's intention to maintain the Hungarian constitution intact. In the other hopes are expressed that the public mind will remain tranquil until the assembling of the new Diet, and that the attitude of the people will be such as to render a reconciliation possible. The Emperor also solemnly declares that he has no intention of incorporating the Hungarian Crown lands with the Crown lands of the Austrian Empire, but that he wishes to maintain the self-government and independence guaranteed to Hungary by the Imperial rescript of 1790.

The Croatian Diet has passed a bill abolishing the exceptional laws on the organisation of the military frontier.

On the 22nd, when the act of dissolution was read in the Lower Chamber, the galleries and the whole neighbourhood were crowded. Amongst the foreigners present were the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The introduction of Count Haller, as Royal Commissioner, was signed by the Emperor and Count Forgach. The President said the Royal Commissioner had requested the Presidents of both Chambers to call upon him early that morning at the Palace at Buda, to receive communication of the Royal Rescript, and that he had then given them to understand that, unless the Diet submitted and obeyed he should be compelled to employ military force. At this there were murmurs in the Chamber. The murmurs were still louder when the Rescript was read. The *Times*' correspondent thus describes what followed:—

M. Bernath, the old and respected Deputy of the Left, who proposed the unanimous adoption of Deak's Address on the 8th inst., rose when the reading of the Rescript and the noises which greeted its conclusion had terminated, and remarked that what before had been but an accredited report had now become a dismal fact, and the Diet was dissolved without any practical result having been derived from the Session. He should have to invent words to express the grief of the nation, but, as it was, they could but submit to the command. M. Bernath having inadvertently used a word which expresses more than mere submission, and may be better translated as a bowing of the knee, this, in the excited state of the Chamber, led to an indignant outcry, with exclamations of "No, no! Never!" "We do it only by compulsion!" and the like. M. Bernath explained; and Deak, who had been received, as well as President Gyözy and Baron Vay, on their entrance into the Chamber with loud applause, now rose amid enthusiastic shouts of "Eljen Deak!" He said that, after the reading of the Imperial Rescript, and after what had been heard from the respected President concerning the dissolution of the Chamber (this referred to the menace of employing force), further discussion was out of the question. They could not oppose resistance to military force. "Let us hold fast by the Protest,"

he concluded, "which both Houses adopted yesterday." Whereupon the whole Chamber rose in a perfect tumult of excitement, and, as if inspired by the bold and fearless tone in which Deak had spoken, *Eljen Deak! Eljen a haza! "Hurrah for Deak! Hurrah for our native land!"* were shouted by both Deputies and galleries with loud accompaniment of clapping of hands. The President rose to speak, ringing his bell—to which I must say, to the credit of this very young Parliament, I have never yet witnessed even a brief disobedience. While the minutes of the sitting were being drawn up by the secretaries the President made a few valedictory remarks, in the good taste and tone which at all times secure him respectful attention and the sympathy of his audience. No Hungarian Parliament, he said, had ever laboured under such difficulties as the present one. The demand of the nation for its rights is loud and general. Passing to personal affairs, he thanked the Chamber, in his own name and in the names of the vice-presidents and secretaries, for the support it had afforded them, and expressed his conviction that each and all of them had fulfilled their duties to the best of their abilities. The minutes of the proceedings were then read and approved, and the House rose for the last time. Deak was one of the first to go out, and as he passed through the midst of his brother Deputies he was greeted and cheered, and every one was eager to get a word from his mouth or a grasp of his hand. Through the outer halls and down the wide staircase, and through the garden in front of the building, he was still pursued by the applause and good wishes and grateful expressions of his countrymen. Any man might be proud of such a triumph, of such heartfelt praise and general sympathy, so pure and genuine, and so completely spontaneous, unsolicited by any meretricious glitter of accomplishments, and offered as a tribute to worth, patriotism, ability and integrity.

Three hundred thousand copies of the second address to the Hungarian Diet, drawn up by M. Deak, have been printed for circulation throughout Hungary, and translated into all the spoken dialects of the populations subject to the Crown of St. Stephen.

The Transylvanian Diet will be shortly convoked.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of to-day says:—"It is reported that the Croatian Diet may again take into consideration the question of sending representatives to the Reichsrath at Vienna."

The collection of taxes by military execution has commenced here at Pesth.

The Assembly of the Comitatus of Pesth has declared its determination to cease to collect the taxes, considering that they are illegally imposed by the Government.

The functionaries of the Comitatus have consented to a reduction of their salaries.

The expenses of the Comitatus will be covered by voluntary contributions and by the issuing of bonds.

According to the following telegrams some disturbances have commenced in Hungary:—

PESTH, August 22.—A collision between the military and civilians took place at Arad on the evening of St. Stephen's Day on account of national airs having been sung by the populace. Five of the people were wounded on the occasion.

PESTH, August 25.—A great popular demonstration took place in this city yesterday. The people shouted "Deak for ever!" "Hungary for ever!" Order was not, however, disturbed.

POLAND.

CRACOW, August 24 (Evening).—The police made domiciliary visits at many houses in Warsaw last night. Several arrests have taken place in consequence.

THORN, Aug. 25.—General Lambert, the new governor, has arrived at Warsaw. He presided yesterday at the Council of State in his quality of Governor of Poland and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Disturbances are beginning to prevail in the Prussian province of Posen, the share which Prussia got of the spoil of Poland. A national air, which the people greatly delight in singing, has been prohibited by the Prussian Government. The Prior of Opatow, to whom the prohibition was addressed, replied that he would circulate the air in all directions.

TURKEY.

Mehemet Kipriali Pasha has been dismissed from his office as Grand Vizier, and succeeded by Ali Pasha. According to the correspondent of the *Times*, he was dismissed because he refused to agree to the increase of military expenditure, but the *Morning Post* affirms that he had been detected in peculation. He received a heavy bribe from a French Company, to which he sold a monopoly of working Turkish lighthouses at a profit of 80,000*l.* a year. He was also paid to accept caimms instead of cash from some American farmers of the revenue, and the imperial concession being ready for signature, the Sultan, contrary to the custom of his brother, read it, and discovered the transaction.

His Excellency Sir William Codrington has had an audience of the Sultan. His reception was particularly complimentary. The Sultan afterwards detained Sir Henry Bulwer for a long private interview. A European Conference will be held at Constantinople on the question of the Principality.

It is likely that Riza Pasha will be appointed to a remote Pachalic.

The Circassians have proclaimed a Republic.

Three engagements have recently taken place in the Herzegovina, in which the Turks were victorious. Omer Pasha has, however, issued a proclamation declaring that the Sultan accords all the demands made by the Montenegrins.

SYRIA.

The organisation of a national army, as proposed by the Prince of Servia, has been agreed to by

the National Assembly and the Senate. It will be proceeded with immediately after the promulgation of the financial reforms which have been agreed to. The Prince will visit the frontiers after the dissolution of the Assembly.

INDIA.

The India and Bombay mails have arrived, date July 27.

Harvest prospects were most cheerful everywhere, and the famine expenditure may be expected to be reduced to one-half in August, and to cease in October. Cholera ravaged the famine districts, and threatened to decimate the population.

The Louisiana, from Liverpool, was lost on the 16th of July, and five seamen drowned.

Extensive portions of the Great Indian and Peninsular Railway had been washed away.

The indigo prospects are bad.

The public bodies of Calcutta have sent addresses to Mr. Laing in this country expressing sympathy with him in his illness.

A letter received from the agent and traffic manager of the Great Southern of India Railway Company, states that the line from Negapatam to Trivalore (14½ miles) was opened for traffic on Monday, the 15th July.

JAPAN.

The friendly relations of the European Governments with Japan appear likely to be disturbed. The houses of the foreign merchants have been entered and robbed in open day. The Japanese Government is believed to sanction these proceedings. It is reported that the Governor of Kanagawa had informed Mr. Alcock, who contemplated travelling overland from Nagasaki to Jeddo, that he could give him no assurance of being unmolested on his journey.

CHINA.

We have intelligence from Hong Kong to the 12th of July. The *Overland Mail* says:—

From Peking, we hear that San-ke-hu-sin has captured Teng-hsien, and that the Tao-tai of Chi-tung had been degraded for cowardice, having retreated from the rebels without striking a blow. The Chinese correspondent of the *North China Herald* says:—"There is a report current that thirteen successive victories have been achieved by Tseng-kwo-fan over the rebels, great numbers of whom were slain, it is said 20,000, which has caused much rejoicing amongst the people of Kiangnan." This merely shows the endless nature of the civil war in China; victory is continually fluctuating from side to side.

From the three northern ports, viz., Newchwang, Tien-tsin, and Cheefoo (Tangchau), there is little news for the past fortnight.

By all accounts, the Imperial forces under the command of an energetic officer, Shing-pao, had inflicted a severe defeat upon the rebels, and checked their advance to the northward. The Tao-tai of Tien-tsin, who left about two months since at the head of a body of militia for the purpose of ascertaining the relative position of the contending forces, had returned with every appearance of being somewhat reassured; but at the same time he expresses anxiety about the foreign troops remaining at Tien-tsin, of which he is greatly in favour; and by this it would seem that he still has misgivings as to the capability of the Imperial army for effectually arresting the progress of the insurgents.

There was no sign of the Emperor's return to the capital, and it is reported that he is building at Zehol. There seems to be but little doubt of his being in very bad health, and but a short time since it was even whispered among the Chinese that he was dead, but this was subsequently contradicted.

Hankow and the other ports on the Yang-tze are still viewed with increasing interest by the merchant and the shipowner. Large freights are being brought from Hankow, and fresh vessels are being placed on the river. The siege of Chin-kiang has been raised, and its 18,000 Imperial troops are free to operate in other directions. The investment of Nanking continues. The latest dates from Hankow are up to the 19th ult.; they report the rebels as having made a nearer approach to the city.

At Shanghai much trouble had been felt owing to the plunder of valuable silk cargoes by people supposed to belong to the insurgent party. Gunboats had been sent to obtain restitution and to enforce respect to all merchandise for the future; but they had succeeded in the first after a good deal of trouble, unattended, however, with violence, and good grounds exist for supposing that success will follow their efforts in seeking to secure safety for the trader in time to come. The American community at Shanghai have been driven to act with vigour in the preservation of order in their part of the settlement.

Chapoo was visited by her Britannic Majesty's Consul on the 7th of last month; he called there with the Encounter on his way from Shanghai. Reports state that the desolation and misery of the place defy all description or belief; the suburbs are a mass of ruins; not a soul to be seen. The city is like a city of the dead, with a few ruffianly scoundrels, calling themselves rebels, prowling about and ruling over the few wretches who were unable to flee at their approach. The party in the Encounter are said to have had a long interview with the rebel chief, to whom the admiral's letter was addressed. In that letter the rebels were informed that they would not be allowed to take Ningpo, or even to approach within two days' march of the city. The fact is, that Ningpo, like Shanghai, is so mixed up with our own interest, that we should suffer materially if we allowed the city to fall and to be the scene of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed. Unfortunately, as stated above, the rebel forces are in possession of the silk and tea districts.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is rumoured that the Princess Clotilda, wife of Prince Napoleon, is about to return immediately from America. The reason assigned is that the Princess is enceinte.

The statement made in the Belgian journals, that an Austrian agent is in London to negotiate for the conclusion of a loan, has been authoritatively contradicted.

A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* states that Struve, the well-known German democrat, was killed at the battle of Bull's Run, where he commanded a Federalist company.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.—It is reported that the French, whose indefinite claims upon Madagascar have been often alluded to, have now made a claim to the protection of the whole island.

A letter from Chalons says, speaking of the Emperor:—"He looks older and stouter than he did in Italy, and seems to have some difficulty in walking. All this does not appear when he is on horseback, but is very visible on foot."

Among the late Count Cavour's papers an important diary of a journey has been found, in which he speaks frequently of England, where he stayed some time and not unprofitably. The executors intend publishing it.

The Lombardo of the 18th makes the following announcement:—"General Turr is about to marry the Princess Weiss-Bonaparte, a young lady of seventeen, of great beauty, and uniting to noble sentiments a brilliant education. General Turr has to-day made known his intention to the Prince de Carignan, who has a particular predilection for the Magyar."

NO PASSPORTS IN ITALY.—The Italian Government, we (*Post*) are happy to learn, has determined on following the example set by the Emperor of the French in no longer requiring passports from English subjects who may desire to travel through the dominions of King Victor Emmanuel. Throughout Northern and Central Italy it will be sufficient for any English traveller merely to present his card and make a declaration of his nationality.

HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—The *Frankfort Gazette* says:—"A letter from Corfu confirms the last bulletins which have been issued with regard to the health of the Empress. The extraordinary climate of this island produced an instantaneous effect. The appetite of the Empress has returned, her respiration is easy and regular, and her cough has completely disappeared. In a word, none of the disquieting symptoms which occasioned her Majesty's departure remain."

ARREST OF A BRITISH SUBJECT AT NEW YORK BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—Shortly before the Royal Mail steamship Africa left New York she was boarded by some police officials, who, exhibiting a warrant from Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, arrested and carried off Mr. Robert Muir, formerly a highly respectable merchant at Charleston. Mr. Muir was the bearer of important despatches to Earl Russell from Mr. Bund, British consul at New Orleans, who had furnished him with a passport.

THE LEIPZIG ASSASSIN.—The judicial investigation at Baden into the case of Becker, the assassin of the King of Prussia, is now closed, and the documents relative to it have been sent to the public prosecutor of the circle of the Rhine at Bruchsal. It is not yet known whether that functionary will present an indictment against him both for high treason and attempt at murder, but it is believed that the lesser charge alone will be brought forward against him. Becker himself, however, is anxious to be tried for treason, and he declares that he would rather die on a scaffold than in prison.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON GARIBALDI'S LIFE.—A circumstantial account has been published of the occurrence which gave rise to the recent rumours of an attempt on the life of Garibaldi. From the narrative now made known it appears that two suspicious-looking persons were found prowling about the island of Caprera, were challenged by some carabinieri, and replied by discharging a pistol; that they were then fired upon by the soldiers and fled, uttering exclamations which seemed to indicate that they were not Sardinians. It being night, they succeeded in escaping from the soldiers, and got off the island. These circumstances, undoubtedly very suspicious, gave rise to a general belief that it had been intended to attempt the life of Garibaldi. Garibaldi himself received the vehement accounts of the danger which had threatened him with the composure which is one of his principal characteristics.

M. DE LAMARTINE.—A very severe article in *La Presse*, on the political relapses and recantations of this poet-statesman of the Provisional Government, who, it seems, is once more a Legitimist, concludes as follows:—"M. de Lamartine has lived too long. He is guilty of the error, the unpardonable error, of wishing to lower principles, men, and events to the level of his own fantasies, animosities, and vanity, and the still greater error of attacking and misrepresenting the great things which he had neither the will nor the power to accomplish. We are bound to protest against the writer; but we must not forget how much a man is to be pitied who has lived only for public applause, and on whom such a silence has fallen. The Legitimist journals overwhelm him with their praises, which M. de Lamartine has well deserved; and that must be his punishment."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The dinner party at the President's was truly an elegant and *recherché* affair. As the Prince travels *incognito* the dinner was quite *en famille*. There were twenty-seven persons at the dinner. The party was happily made up to ensure congeniality, while preserving all the requirements of formality to promote the comfort and agreeability of the occasion. The parlours and dining saloon of the presidential mansion were elegantly decorated with natural flowers. The guests were received in the parlour, and when all were assembled, and greetings exchanged

and introductions made, the Marine band struck up the "Marseillaise Hymn," as the signal for dinner. The arrangement of the table was exquisite. The President, with Mrs. Grimsley on the right, and General Scott upon the left, occupied the centre of the table on one side, and opposite to him was Mrs. Lincoln, supported by the Prince on the right, and Secretary Chase on the left. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Grimsley were simply but tastefully attired in white, and the graceful manner and conversational powers of the lady of the White House gave a pleasurable zest to the entertainment.—*New York Herald*.

A GREAT ART CONGRESS has been held at Antwerp on the 18th inst., attended by representatives from all Europe, in the midst of a popular festival such as has rarely been witnessed even in Belgium. The guests spent some hours in the Exhibition of Modern Belgian and German Art, followed by a dinner, to which 13,000 guests sat down, in an apartment nearly 1,000 feet in length, formed in the *Théâtre des Variétés*. The rural fêtes, religious ceremonies, and a ball in the evening, brought the festival to a close. The finest work exhibited is said to be a "razzia" of Bashi-Bazouks, by Cermak, a pupil of M. Gallai, Brussels. The work, it is reported, stamps him as the "Millais" of the Belgian school.

MR. DE MÉRIDE.—A letter from Rome of the 10th, in the *Patrie*, states:—"The much-to-be-regretted conflict which had arisen between Mr. de Mérode and General de Goyon is now at an end. The Pope has inflicted a severe reprimand on his pro-Minister of Arms, and has decided that all communications between the French general-in-chief and his irascible adversary shall henceforth take place through Cardinal Antonelli, so that everything has thus been arranged. No one can be found to defend the conduct of Mr. de Mérode; the prelate, who regard him as a foreign rival, and the Sacred College, who do not deign to keep up any relations with him, have not for a moment sought to screen him, particularly as they felt that he was in the wrong."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION—JULY, 1861.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—W. Peverill Turnbull (Exhibition), St. Peter's School, York; Robert John Pearce, Caius College, Cambridge; William Kingdon Clifford, King's College; Robert Hunter, Denmark-hill Grammar School, John Jones, New College, and George Solomon Joseph, University College, equal.

CHEMISTRY.—Thomas Alexander Pooley (prize), private study—deserving of prize, but disqualified by age; Bryan Holme Allen, Giggleswick Grammar School, and Charles Berrell, South Lambeth Grammar School, equal; Samuel Woodman, Exeter Free Grammar School; James John Coxeter, University College, and George Henry Savage, self tuition, equal.

BOTANY.—Revett Coleridge Powles, King's College.

ZOOLOGY.—Arthur Bayley Adams, Dorchester Grammar School; James Morell Blackie, New College; Henry St. George Tucker, Regent's-park College.

CLASSICS.—William Scarnell Lean, private tuition, and Henry Stourton, Stonyhurst College, equal; Edward Mackey, private study; John Kelsall, University College, and Frederick Wills Waite, West of England Dissenters' Grammar School, equal; Leander Francis Miranda, private tuition; James Russell Middleton, United College, St. Andrew's; Mark Oldroyd, St. James's Lodge, Croydon.

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION, 1861.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.—Henry John Purkiss (Exhibition), Trinity College, Cambridge; George Campbell De Morgan, University College; Philip Magnus, University College, and Samuel William Watson, private tuition, equal.

LATIN.—Ernest Charles Benecke, University College, Edwin Johnson, New College, and James Edwin Odgers, University and Manchester New College, equal; Augustus Samuel Wilkins, University College; William Field, private tuition; Lawrence Geoffrey Power, Catholic University, Dublin.

ENGLISH.—L. David Bevan (Exhibition), New College; Robert Jardine, Regent's-park College; Laurie Magnus, University College, and Philip Magnus, University College, equal; Thomas George Osborn, private tuition.

FRENCH.—Henry Charles Watson (prize), University College; Charles Robinson, private tuition, and Joseph Smith Thornton, University and Owens Colleges, equal; William Augustus Older, University College.

GERMAN.—Ernest C. Benecke (prize), University College; Charles Robinson, private tuition; Edwin Johnson, New College; Thomas Pallister Young, University College.

FIRST B.S.C. EXAMINATION, 1861.

FIRST DIVISION.—William Hackney, School of Mines; Joseph Frank Payne, Magdalen College, Oxford; Arthur Reynolds, Royal College of Chemistry; William Marshall Watts, Owens College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Samuel Nunes Carvalho, private tuition; Frederic Drew, School of Mines; William Howse Groser, King's College; Gustav Knecht, University of Zurich; Edmund James Mills, Royal College of Chemistry; Quintin Pringle, private study.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—William Hackney (Exhibition), School of Mines; Joseph Frank Payne, Magdalen College, Oxford; William Marshall Watts, Owens College.

BIOLOGY.—William Hackney (Exhibition), School of Mines.

M.B. PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, 1861.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Alexander Bruce (Exhibition), University College; Peter Maury Deas, University of Edinburgh, and John Wale Hicks, St. Thomas's Hospital, equal; Henry Godrich, B.A.,

adjoining St. George's Hospital; Edward Casey, King's College; John Henry Wood, King's College; William Carter, Charing-cross Hospital; Gwynne Henry Harries, King's College.

BIOLOGY.—Peter Maury Dens, University of Edinburgh; and John Wals Hicks, St. Thomas's Hospital (Exhibition), equal; William Carter, Charing-cross Hospital; and James Hinds, Queen's College, Birmingham, equal.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION, 1861.

PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—William Henry Axford, King's College; Julius St. Thomas Clarke, Guy's Hospital; Edward Lloyd Harries Fox, University College; James Guyther, B.A., Royal Manchester School of Medicine, and Owens College; Frederick John Money, St. Thomas's Hospital, examined in Physiology and Chemical Toxicology only; Philip Henry Pye Smith, B.A., Guy's Hospital; Walter Richards, University College; Wm. Frank Smith, Guy's Hospital; Thomas Stevenson, Guy's Hospital; George Edward Walker, University College; John Madaga Waters, University College, examined in Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Applied Chemistry only.

SECOND DIVISION.—Charles Brook, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Ebenezer Ludlow, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Makens, Guy's Hospital; George Thomas Mitchell Southam, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, examined in anatomy, materia medica, and applied chemistry only.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

ANATOMY.—J. St. Thos. Clarke, exhibition and gold medal, Guy's Hospital; Thomas Stevenson, gold medal, Guy's Hospital; George Edward Walker, University College; Walter Richards, University College; William Henry Axford, King's College; Philip Henry Pye Smith, B.A., and William Frank Smith, equal, Guy's Hospital.

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—Ph. H. Pye Smith, B.A. (exhibition and gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Julius St. Thomas Clarke (gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Thomas Stevenson, Guy's Hospital; William Frank Smith, Guy's Hospital; Walter Richards, University College.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY, AND CHEMISTRY IN RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGY, PHARMACY, AND TOXICOLOGY.—Thomas Stevenson (exhibition and gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Edwd. Lloyd Harries Fox (gold medal), University College; Julius St. Thomas Clarke, Guy's Hospital; Philip Henry Pye Smith, B.A., Guy's Hospital; George Edward Walker, University College; Walter Richards, University College.

COTTON SUPPLY AND SHORT TIME.

Messrs. Neill, Brothers, of Manchester, have just issued a circular to their correspondents, calling attention to the present supply of cotton, and foretelling a great scarcity of that article before long. It appears that the stock of American cotton at Liverpool, which was 860,000 bales on the 22nd ult., is now reduced to 639,000 bales, the takings from Liverpool for consumption during that period having been at the rate of 39,000 bales per week. Adding 2,000 bales from Glasgow and elsewhere, the total consumption of American cotton has been at the rate of 41,000 weekly for the last four weeks and four days, and including takings for exportation, 210,000 bales against 216,000 for the same period of last year, or very nearly at the same rate for both years. In the remaining months, however, of last year (from 24th August to 28th December), the consumption was 775,000 bales, and export 63,000. This year, on the 21st August, the whole available supply is only 639,000, with no prospect of replenishment before the close of the year. The usual season for shipping American cotton commences about the first week in September; but Messrs. Neill, in their circular, consider there is absolutely no prospect whatever of its commencing then, or for months to come. 141 firms, said to be all cotton factors in New Orleans, and who control more than half the entire cotton crop, have signed the following notice to their customers:—

A CARD TO COTTON PLANTERS.

The undersigned cotton factors in the city of New Orleans, in view of the interests of all parties, recommend to their various customers and correspondents not to ship any portion of their crop of cotton to this city, or to remove it from their plantations, until the blockade is fully and entirely abandoned, of which due notice will be given.

The Board of Underwriters have come to the following decision:—

Office Board of Underwriters,

New Orleans, July 23, 1861.

At a meeting of this board held to-day, the following resolution was adopted, and ordered to be published:—

"Resolved,—That no river insurance on cotton bound to this port, nor fire insurance on cotton in the city of New Orleans, be taken until the blockade of the port is raised, and its free navigation resumed. Cotton on plantations may be insured against fire to the extent of three-fourths of its value, provided it is stored in lots of not exceeding one hundred and fifty bales, and the lots at least three hundred feet apart.

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

It is manifest from the above document that no cotton whatever can be exported through New Orleans as long as the blockade lasts, and it is probable that the same course will be taken at the other Southern ports. The most stringent measures have also been taken by the South to prevent the transport of cotton overland to the North, even to the extent of prohibiting all communication between Southern and Northern citizens on any pretence whatever. It is clear, strange as it may seem, that both North and South are determined to prevent the export of every bale of cotton they can, the former believing that the need of money will bring their opponents to terms, and the latter trusting that need of cotton will bring the North to terms, possibly by the pressure of European Governments, when the same cause will induce to interfere. A

very great scarcity of cotton must, therefore, be anticipated, and though the supply of Surat is fortunately large, Messrs. Neill believe that a total stoppage of the trade will be the result, unless by a great and immediate advance of prices, producers of cotton, and merchants in other parts of the world, are shown that the scarcity is real, and that a good market is to be obtained here for cotton. Messrs. Neill also recommend spinners to run their mills half time, so as to prevent a total stoppage of the trade by economising the present supply.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 28, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 27.

The opening of the Conseil-Général for the department of Puy de Dome took place to-day, under the presidency of Count de Morny, who in his opening speech, which treated only of home questions, said:—"The interior embarrassments of almost all the Powers, and above all the words of the Emperor Napoleon, remove all apprehension of any war breaking out in which France could be engaged. France must direct her efforts towards internal improvement. The Count de Persigny remains at Vichy, and does not therefore preside at the 'Conseil-Général' for the department of the Loire.

The Temps of this evening says:—"To-day Lord Cowley had a long interview with M. Thouvenel."

The Patrie has news from Madagascar to the 15th July, announcing that the Queen continued seriously ill, and that great agitation prevailed in the island.

ITALY.

TURIN, Aug. 27.

The Opinions of to-day publishes a despatch from Arezzo, announcing that 500 Papal Zouaves had assembled on the frontier, apparently with the intention of penetrating into the Italian territory. Measures had been taken to drive them back.

ROME, Aug. 25.

The French troops have arrested 150 reactionists at Pedace, in the Roman States. The brother of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany is expected here on Tuesday next in order to marry the second sister of Francis II.

TURIN, Aug. 27 (Evening).

General Brignonne, apprehending an invasion of the territory near Perugia by bands of brigands, has reinforced the troops on the frontiers.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, August 27.

The Federal Council is now negotiating with the Belgian Government for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with every prospect of success.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 27.

In to-day's sitting of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, Count Leo Thun and M. Palaki blamed the address in reply to the communication of the Government for the disregard it shows to the demands of Hungary. The majority of the members, however, pronounced themselves in favour of the unity of the empire.

AGRAM, August 27.

A proposition was submitted to the Croatian Diet to-day, to the effect that it should protest against that part of the communication made in the name of the Emperor to the Reichsrath, which declared the latter competent to pass resolutions which should be binding on the provinces not represented therein, as a violation of the Pragmatic Sanction.

POLAND.

CRACOW, August 27.

A protest of the Bishop of Podlachie against the abuses of the military authorities and the deportation of several priests has been published.

BRESLAU, August 27.

Troops were not employed to prevent the great popular demonstration which was made at Kowpo to celebrate the anniversary of the union of the Polish provinces; but since the demonstration the Governor of Lithuania has taken energetic measures. A military commission has been appointed, and several hundred persons have been arrested, amongst whom are several women. Several have been deported.

MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, August 27.

Omer Paasha has signed an armistice for ten days with the insurgents of Montenegro.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

The Montreal Ocean Mail Steamship Company's screw-steamer Norwegian, Captain M'Master, from Quebec on the 17th inst., arrived in the Mersey at 2.20 this afternoon.

A telegraphic summary of her news has already appeared.

The New York papers received are only one day later than those received per Africa, and the Canadian papers contain nothing of importance.

The following is taken from the New York Times of the 16th inst.:—

"The battle which took place near Springfield Mount on the 10th appears to have been even more hotly contested than that of Bull's Run. Viewed in a military light it may be considered a drawn battle, but taking into consideration the great disparity of forces, it may well be considered a great victory for the national arms. General Lyon, it seems, was led to take the initiative by apparently authentic reports that heavy reinforcements under General Hardie were on their way to join the rebel forces under M'Culloch. Our army marched out of Springfield on the evening of the 9th, only fifty-five hundred strong, the home guards remaining behind, and rested on the prairie during a portion of the night. About sunrise on the morning of the 10th the

enemy's outposts were driven in, and soon after the action became general. The main attack was made in two columns, led by Generals Lyon and Sturges, while General Sigel had a flanking force of about 1,000 men, with four pieces of artillery, on the south of the enemy's camp.

"During the battle, which raged from sunrise until past one o'clock in the afternoon, three distinct charges were made by the rebels upon Captain Potter's battery, but each time they were repulsed with terrible slaughter. General Lyon, it appears, fell early in the day at the head of a Kansas regiment, which he was leading on a charge, its colonel having been disabled.

"The enemy at last was thrown into disorder and commenced retreating; but our forces were so badly cut up that it was not deemed prudent to pursue. General Sigel lost three of his guns, but spiked them and destroyed the carriages before he left them. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed, and several hundred wounded, while that of the enemy is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded. They also lost, as before stated, all their tents and camp equipage, and about 100 horses.

"General Price was not killed, as was stated in the first despatch, and there appears to be some doubt about the death of M'Culloch. The rebels made no attempt to follow our forces on their retirement from Springfield, and it was considered probable that General Sigel would not fall back further than Lebanon, where he would await reinforcements.

"General Fremont has proclaimed martial law in St. Louis.

"Despatches from Cairo announce that General Pillow has abandoned his attention of attacking Bird's Point and Cairo, and is in full retreat down the Mississippi towards Memphis.

"The remnant of the New York Fire Brigade returned to this city yesterday; there are 380 of them. A meeting of the discontented members was held last evening, and a long list of regimental grievances was made out. According to the Zouaves' story, they have been badly treated by the government and their own officers."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

KILLARNEY, Tuesday.

The Queen's day upon the Lakes of Killarney is now a matter of history, and it was one of the most successful and brilliant days ever remembered. At 12 o'clock the royal party embarked at Roscoe Castle, amidst the cheers of thousands, and in the presence of an immense flotilla of boats, that formed the train of the Queen's barge during the day. The mists were on the mountain-tops, but in about two hours cleared gradually off, and the remainder of the day was as fine as has been known for years.

In the state barge were the Queen, the Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Lady Churchill, Earl Granville, and Lord and Lady Castlereagh. Pillane, the celebrated guide, steered. After rowing round Innesfallen, and coasting under the toomies and Glana mountains, the royal party landed at 1 o'clock at Glana.

After a short excursion through the demesne, they sat down to a magnificent déjeuner at Glana Cottage. The stay at Glana was an hour and a half. The bay was crowded with boats, and the cheers again rang forth and awoke the echoes.

After re-embarking, the procession of boats, the royal boat leading, went through the middle of the Torc Lake, threaded the well-known long range, passed the Eagle's Nest into the Upper Lake, en route to Derry Cunnihy. This point was reached at four o'clock. The Queen and party landed, and partook of tea. On the return the boats passed through the Muckross Lake, and under the Old Weir Bridge, through the Lower Lake, to Roscoe Island, where they landed amid renewed acclamations. The royal party returned to Killarney House, entered the carriages in waiting, and escorted by the 1st Royals, started at 6.30 to Muckross Abbey, the seat of Mr. Herbert. Here there was an assembled multitude, and the Queen was loudly cheered.

Her Majesty spent a most agreeable day, and she appeared all through to be greatly delighted. The Queen and Prince Consort repeatedly expressed their unqualified admiration of the scenery. His Royal Highness said many portions were sublime. So charmed was the Queen that she stayed on the lakes nearly two hours beyond the time fixed.

EXECUTION AT CHESTER.—An execution of an unusual character took place at Chester yesterday morning. A man named Doyle suffered the last penalty of the law for having attempted to murder an unfortunate woman with whom he cohabited. He made a most barbarous and determined attempt to commit murder, but fortunately without success, as his intended victim lived to give evidence against him at the trial and is likely to recover.

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The proceedings of the inquest on the bodies of the ill-fated passengers who lost their lives on the Brighton line on Sunday last were resumed yesterday. Mr. J. Webley, the superintendent at Brighton; Mr. J. Craven, locomotive and carriage superintendent, and one of the signalmen, were examined. The inquiry was adjourned. We regret to state that Mr. Kean, the passenger whose injuries were of such a frightful description, died yesterday.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was small. The trade, generally, ruled heavy; nevertheless, in consequence of a continued demand on French account, prices were supported. Old samples were unsaleable. With foreign wheat, we were fairly supplied, and the demand for all descriptions was inactive in the extreme, at next to nominal currencies. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at late rates. All kinds of barley sold slowly, at former prices. The finest malting realised 40s. per quarter. Fine malt was steady in price; but inferior parcels were a dull sale. Good and fine oats moved off steadily, at full currencies; otherwise, the demand ruled inactive, on former terms. Both beans and peas were in limited request, yet no change took place in their value. In flour, a moderate business was doing, chiefly in the finer qualities, at the late decline.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“Watchman.”—Declined.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

SUMMARY.

QUEEN VICTORIA is now in Ireland, and has received a very loyal welcome from her subjects on the other side of St. George's Channel. In Dublin, at the Curragh, along the line of railway to the South, and amid the beautiful scenery of Ireland, Her Majesty has met with demonstrations of enthusiastic regard spite of weeping skies and the zeal of mistaken officials who have endeavoured, contrary to the royal wishes, to put a check upon the popular feeling. Roman Catholics have vied with Protestants in showing their attachment to their Sovereign, and the Royal visit is an index of the improved state of feeling in Ireland, and of the success that has attended the legislation of recent years. If Ireland is still Lord Palmerston's difficulty it is not because of the discontent or hard lot of the population, but of the party bitterness of the Roman Catholic members, who, in the sister island as well as in Lancashire, are pursuing sectarian objects at the expense of their political principles. The Royal visit, it is hoped, will not only smooth down political asperity, but leave a wholesome impression on the people that will mitigate the effects of the failure in the harvest which threatens to interrupt the prosperity of the country.

The beneficial results of emancipation in the West Indies have been recorded by unimpeachable official authority. In a report from Jamaica, Governor Darling, while stating that the negroes are very averse to the hard labour of sugar cultivation, gives this emphatic testimony on their behalf:—“There can be no doubt, in fact, that an independent, respectable, and, I believe, trustworthy middle-class is rapidly forming; and I assert my conviction that if the real object of emancipation was to place the freed man in such a position that he might work out his own advancement in the social scale, and prove his capacity for the full and rational enjoyment of personal independence, secured by constitutional liberty, Jamaica will afford more instances of such gratifying results than any other land in which African slavery once existed.” Perhaps the Governor lays too much stress upon the indolence of the peasantry. At all events, the Jamaica Cotton Company have found them eager for employment, and are able to obtain more hands for their particular work than they require.

The efforts of this and other companies for promoting the cultivation of cotton will be stimulated by the new aspect of this important manufacture. Liverpool has now received all the supplies of American cotton that are likely to come to hand this year. That stock is being drawn upon with such alarming rapidity that a Manchester firm has publicly suggested that the spinners should at once commence working short time with a view to prevent an absolute famine. The New Orleans merchants have resolved to export none of the new crop so long as the blockade lasts. It is true that the supply of Indian cotton is large beyond all precedent, but

it is not of a quality to suit our market, and will only be used when the American stock fails. Some of it, too, is being exported to the Northern States, where the scarcity is beginning to be felt. With these prospects, and with a continual rise of this raw material in the market, it becomes a question whether the public cannot mitigate the crisis by the economical use of cotton and by finding substitutes for it.

The incidents of the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet will be memorable in the history of Europe. The entire nation, from the noble to the peasant, have placed their cause in the hands of M. Deak, who seems to possess the highest qualities of a statesman, and whose ability, moderation, and judgment eminently fit him for the post of national leader in this grave crisis. The Emperor, in dismissing the Diet, could not refrain from indulging in threats of physical force, although aware that his behests would not be resisted. The spirit in which the Hungarians have entered upon this peaceful contest with Imperial usurpation is indicated by M. Deak's last speech in the Diet. In expressing the hope that his countrymen would follow the example of their representatives, he said:—“While holding fast by the basis of the law, abiding by it, and never departing from it, they will neither grant nor obey anything which is against the law, or which deviates from it in any way whatever. The jurisdictions (M. Deak referred to the provincial councils and authorities) will work, so long as they exist, in the sense of the law, they will not commit suicide, they will await with tranquillity the blows of fate. Individual citizens ought to adhere to the law. The law gives such tranquillity to the mind that, so long as one holds by it, one can calmly look forward to the most grievous events, and thereby is that quality called forth which is the chiefest in respect of suffering—namely, to endure with dignity.” With such opponents the Emperor will find it difficult to contend. Even in his *octroyé* Reichsrath he cannot secure entire unanimity, while the Croatian Diet, which was to be played off against Hungary, threatens to protest against the legality of any decisions of the Central Council.

Mr. Roebuck's *canard* about the cession of the Island of Sardinia to France has been flatly contradicted by the *Moniteur*. Intelligence from Turin confirms the accuracy of the French official journal. “Whatever schemes the Emperor of the French may turn in his own mind, or whatever underhand intrigues either authorised or amateur agents may be carrying on,” (writes the correspondent of the *Times*) “no official or officious advances whatever have been made at any time, and up to this present moment, to convey even the shadow of a wish on the part of France to gain possession of the island of Sardinia.” Satisfactory assurances have been given by Baron Ricasoli to our Government, and the effect of the *Moniteur's* denial has been visible in all the continental money markets.

French ultramontane journals have discovered a new grievance in the presence of a British fleet in the Bay of Naples, and even the semi-official organs take umbrage at the event, probably from the knowledge that it will tell unfavourably upon French influence in Italy. At last the French troops are taking some steps to check the brigandage which the Imperial policy encourages. Some of the Neapolitan provinces are becoming a Pandemonium, and the Piedmontese troops, enraged at the acts of cruelty and torture perpetrated by the Bourbon insurgents, are retaliating with savage ferocity. General Cialdini has by no means restored tranquillity in Naples, and it would seem as though nothing but the expulsion of the ex-King from Rome, or the withdrawal of the French troops, were likely to restore order.

At this season of holiday-making the public have been horrified by a frightful collision on the London and Brighton Railway, which has resulted in the death of twenty-three persons, and the mutilation of many more. The catastrophe took place on Sunday morning in the Clayton tunnel, about five miles from the Brighton terminus. An excursion train from Brighton to London, which should have followed at a quarter past eight, did not leave until twenty-five minutes to nine. The first train passed in due course through the Clayton tunnel, which is distant about six miles from Brighton, and is the longest on the line. Very soon afterwards, the signalman perceived the second train approaching, and, as he says, tried to put on the stop-signal, which would not act. He showed the red flag, however, as a sign of danger; but as the train did not slacken speed, he fancied the engine driver had not seen it, and telegraphed to the other end of the tunnel to ascertain whether the first train had passed through. An answer was returned in the affirmative. Meanwhile, the driver of the second excursion train had seen the signal, and as soon as possible reversed his engine. He had proceeded some 200 yards into

the tunnel, and was about half that distance on his backward course, when a third train, which had left Brighton a very few minutes after the second, dashed into the tunnel at the rate of twenty miles an hour. This was the regular parliamentary train, the starting time of which is 8.30, though, of course, it must have been somewhat delayed, as the 8.15 excursion train did not leave until past the half-hour. The signal-man, making no doubt that the driver of the second train had failed to notice the flag, and had passed through the tunnel in safety, allowed this third train to come on at its usual speed, and to pass also. The terrible result is known. A strict investigation of this deplorable calamity is proceeding. But upon whomsoever the blame may fall, the primary cause of the accident is no doubt the crowded traffic of this line and the dangerous proximity of trains incessantly despatched within a few minutes of each other.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

THE Hungarian Diet is dissolved. Urged on by his German advisers, and backed by the Reichsrath, the Emperor Francis Joseph has dismissed the magnates and representatives who have so firmly sustained the independence of their country at Pesth, to their respective homes. The Rescript announcing the Imperial decision is summary and stern. The Diet is charged with having disobeyed the Emperor's “requests,” with having misunderstood its “mission,” and with advancing “demands which, exceeding in their extent the bounds of admissibility, cannot be acceded to.” As the Emperor “can hardly expect any further beneficial action from a Diet guilty of these offences, he finds it necessary to dissolve it.” It is plain that even he cannot shut his eyes to the gravity of the step he has thus taken. Immediately behind the act he sends forth magnificent promises. He declares, at second hand, through the Hungarian Chancellor, his intention to maintain the Constitution of Hungary intact, and to summon a new Diet—he solemnly disclaims all designs of incorporating the Hungarian Crown lands with the Crown lands of the Austrian empire, and he expresses his wish to preserve the self-government and independence guaranteed to Hungary by the Imperial Rescript of 1790. The Diet also is fully sensible of the momentous character of the act resorted to by the Emperor. Both Chambers met immediately before the dissolution, unanimously adopted a protest against all that had been, or might hereafter be, done illegally, and expressed regret at having to separate without passing those measures which they had prepared and were most desirous to vote, in which the Committee which framed the Bills had consulted the wants of the several nationalities comprised in the Hungarian Kingdom, had provided for the equality of all religious professions, not excepting Jews, and had abolished the last vestiges of feudal privilege.

The disputants, having broken off negotiations, have both contrived, in doing so, to make an appeal to the judgment of the civilised world. The pith of the contest appears to be this. On the part of Francis Joseph there is a *show*, at least, of readiness to concede much to his Hungarian subjects, coupled with a claim to be himself the judge of how much. On the part of the Hungarians there is no fixed indisposition to surrender somewhat of strict national right, but they insist upon the Emperor's guaranteeing to them, as a solid basis for what they may choose to retain, the validity of Hungarian law and of their treaty stipulations with his house. Francis Joseph takes his own Imperial will as the point of departure—the Diet holds fast by its ancient and historical rights. The Emperor would have Hungary hold her independence and her institutions by the tenure of his grant—and Hungary prefers to hold them by the tenure of legal possession. Francis Joseph convokes a Diet to fulfil his “requests,” and dismisses it for disobedience to his will. He claims to be the final judge as to what is its proper “mission,” and which of its demands may be conveniently conceded. In fact, he wishes to be an arbitrary Sovereign, ruling by means of constitutional forms, and when his decisions are set aside, as opposed alike to law and treaty obligations, he holds himself justified in putting an end to his Parliament. The Diet gives a widely different interpretation to its functions. It admits that it can enact nothing without the assent of the Crown—but enactments once made it holds to be binding until repealed by the same concurrent authorities. Adhering to what has received the sanction of the three branches of the Legislature, it refuses to consider any part of it annulled by the mere *fiat* of the Sovereign. Its “inadmissible demands” are to the effect that he should exercise his prerogative over Hungary

only within the limits laid down by law before his accession to the throne—and the "mission" which it is accused of misunderstanding is one which would have merged the ancient Kingdom of Hungary in the Austrian Empire.

Such is the object of the quarrel—and we must confess our astonishment that Mr. Roebuck and certain organs of the weekly metropolitan press should persist in representing it to be a struggle between a comprehensive and liberal scheme of empire on the one hand, and a narrow passion for exclusive nationality on the other. These things are but the counters played for—the real stake being the grounds on which professedly constitutional government shall rest. "Throw away your title deeds," says the Emperor to the Hungarians, "and accept your future liberties from my grace." But amongst those title deeds is one which binds every King of Hungary, sprung from the Imperial family of Hapsburg Lorraine, to respect, maintain, and govern according to, the ancient constitution and laws of the Hungarian Kingdom. The determination of the Hungarians is to keep their title-deeds, as a far surer guarantee of their rights and franchises than the grace of any Emperor, however Liberal in intention. How can any man wishing to be regarded as an Englishman, much more one assuming to be the *beau ideal* of his countrymen, blame the Hungarians for preferring to abide by law, rather than by Imperial favour? Why must they be rated as exclusive and narrow because unwilling to shift the foundations upon which their political organisation has rested for several centuries? Is the word of the Sovereign a safe basis for freedom? Is that of Francis Joseph so thoroughly reliable? Can his Hungarian subjects trust him? Is it reasonable or manly to expect that, after their twelve years' bitter experience of his character and policy, they should give him their faith? Public opinion in this country answers unfalteringly in the negative. No: we all feel that M. Deak was right when in his last speech in the House of Representatives he said,—"In order safely to tread this ground (the path to victory) we must not and cannot ever, under any pretext, quit the footing of perfect legality, for that is the only field which, without armed power, and against armed power, we shall be able to maintain."

And because they "cannot quit the footing of perfect legality," they cannot surrender their rights as an independent kingdom. They can only hold to the first by holding to the last. In parting with their nationality, they would be parting with the ark of the covenant in which their law is enshrined. When their organisation as the kingdom of Hungary ceases to exist, Hungarian guarantees cease to exist also. Becoming an integral part of the Austrian empire, at least on the basis of an Imperial diploma, the people of Hungary would be detached from the basis upon which they found their claim to be constitutionally governed. Austria has no liberties but such as have been granted to her by the will of the Emperor in *extremis*. Under one necessity he has given, under another necessity he may take away. The Imperial "request" made to Hungary, and backed by the Reichsrath, is that she should surrender her specific legal guarantees, and share with Germans, Bohemians, Gallicians, and Tyrolese, the favours which the Emperor may vouchsafe them. For refusing compliance with this request the Diet is dissolved.

TAKING POISON TO CURE A PIMPLE.

On the very day last week in which we called upon the electors of Sheffield to come to an understanding with Mr. Roebuck, that honourable member was among them, and made to them a very characteristic speech. The occasion was a Corporation dinner, at which both the representatives of the borough were present. As toasts, not resolutions, were the order of the day, and disputation, not discussion, was the appropriate garnish, we can hardly find fault with gentlemen who had come together "for the purpose of strengthening the bond of fellowship which existed among the members of the Council," that they did not read a lecture to either of their Parliamentary representatives, "who had taken the trouble to be present." Mr. Roebuck explained and defended the opinions he holds on the merits of the existing difference between the Emperor of Austria and his Hungarian subjects,—but as we have dealt with the topic in the preceding article, we should have left the hon. member's speech alone, but for one passage in it which seems to us to compel notice. We copy the extract to which we refer from the report published in the *Sheffield Independent*. It is in these words:—

I am now about to break a secret to you all. (Laughter.) I know that there has been a contract entered into with the King of Italy that the Emperor of the French shall have the island of Sardinia, so soon as

he withdraws from Rome. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Surely not.") I am stating facts, not what I think of them; but this is a cession which I know the people of England will not bear with. (Loud cheers.) Therefore there is hanging over us now a cloud threatening war. But that man at the head of the administration is ready to battle for the fortunes of England against that aggrandisement on the part of France. (Cheers.) I am not speaking lightly; I am speaking upon a great occasion. I am saying that which I do believe, and, depend upon it, many months will not pass over before my statement has been entirely verified. That is the condition of England with regard to France.

Now we will not describe Mr. Roebuck as a political *gobemouche*, on the faith of the solemn official denial given by the *Moniteur* of the existence of this contract. We will even assume that the cession of Sardinia to France will hereafter be the consideration on which Victor Emmanuel will be admitted to Rome. There may be no agreement between him and the Emperor of the French to that effect. There may be not so much as a secret understanding. But, quite independently of Imperial and Royal arrangements, we admit that the tendency of events renders the consummation not a little probable. The new Italian kingdom must have her capital, even though she has to purchase it with temporary humiliation. The French occupation of Rome cannot be brought to a close, without some bait offered to public opinion in France, even if the Emperor were disposed to recall his troops. Both parties may find before long, that the objects of each may be most speedily and effectually arrived at by the annexation of the island of Sardinia to France. And should they do so, most assuredly, the bargain will be made—the thing will be done.

Mr. Roebuck tells us that Lord Palmerston is "ready to battle for the fortunes of England against that aggrandisement on the part of France." We sincerely hope, and, indeed, confidently believe, that Mr. Roebuck has no more reliable authority for making this assertion than, if we may credit the *Moniteur*, he had for affirming the existence of a contract between France and Italy. We do not accuse him of misinterpreting the general bias of Lord Palmerston's mind on the question, but we suspect that he has greatly overrated the decision of the Premier's will. But be this as it may, of one thing we feel tolerably confident—that the British public would require much cogent persuading before they would consent to support an Administration which, on so trivial a provocation, would deliberately plunge into a war with France, and brave the horror and the ruin which would be the inevitable consequence of their folly.

In the first place, it is not usual to take such an unspeakably momentous step as this, without making out some show of justification. But where would be the *casus belli* in this transaction between France and Italy? Neither of them would be violating international law. Neither of them would be doing what they have not a natural right to do. If the arrangement were concluded by mutual consent—Italy surrendering what belongs to Italy, and France accepting what France is not bound to refuse—how could England interpose to make void the bargain? We might declare war against the Emperor, but we could not confine our dictation to him alone. We should be bound, in common sense and common justice—at least on the hypothesis that we had any left—to declare war also against Victor Emmanuel. Single-handed, unless we chose to invite the alliance and assistance of Austria, we should challenge to mortal arbitrament two of the mightiest Western Powers, on the ground that they have no right to dispose of territory belonging to them without due regard to our convenience.

In the next place, even if a *casus belli* could be established, one hardly sees what policy would be advanced by war for such an object, save a policy abhorrent to the English people. We have hitherto adopted, and have resolutely carried out, towards Italy, a policy of non-intervention. We have taken the deepest interest in giving her ample opportunity to constitute herself a united kingdom, governed by liberal institutions. We have desired to see Italy raise herself into a first-rate Power, as a counterpoise to French ambition and interests on the other side of the Alps. We are especially anxious that Rome should become the capital of the peninsular kingdom, and that the temporal power of the Pope should cease. By rushing into war with France to prevent the cession to her of the island of Sardinia, we should not merely deviate from our present line of policy, but we should reverse it. By attempting to coerce Italy in the exercise of her undoubted rights, we should throw her into the arms of France. In place of limiting French influence in Italy, we should render it irresistible. All the free institutions which we have seen rising up in that peninsula would be endangered by our pig-headed selfishness—and like the dog in the fable, greedily snapping at a shadow, we should lose the substance.

And where is the necessity for this bellicose

policy? What is the island of Sardinia, what its population, what its resources, what its position, that we should sacrifice myriads of lives and millions of treasure to prevent its coming into the possession of France? Would it add appreciably to the power of our nearest neighbour? Would it so aggrandise her as to make her dangerous and intolerable? Would it upset the balance of power in Europe? No body pretends it. The pretext is that it would go far towards converting the Mediterranean into a French lake. Well, but if it did, can it be necessary, or would it be politic, for us to take a course which would infallibly unite against us two, if not three, of the naval powers bordering on that inland sea—France, Italy, and, perhaps, Spain? But in truth, the possession of Sardinia, with its two or three naval stations, would not in any way increase the maritime power of France. It is not by multiplying stations, but seafaring men, that France would threaten our naval supremacy. She has already an extensive sea board in the Mediterranean, and we have comparatively none—and yet we are as much at our ease in that sea, as we can be in the British Channel. But with Italy constituted as a first-rate Power, and having her metropolis at Rome, to talk of the Mediterranean becoming a French lake, is excessively childish. What we have to do, is to bind Italy to ourselves by disinterested kindness, and to strengthen her so that she may develop her resources. We may safely leave it to her interests to rival France in the Mediterranean, and prevent any undue naval encroachment on those waters. If we are wicked enough to go to war, we shall be guilty not only of an atrocious, but also of a very gratuitous and unprofitable crime.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

PUBLIC and private correspondence from America concur in the conclusion that the late defeat at Bull's Run has only helped to prolong and intensify the fratricidal strife, and that neither the Federalists nor the Confederates are in a position to resume the offensive in Virginia. The North suffers the disadvantage that results from doing everything in the light of day. The divisions that have been revealed in Congress, the demoralised state of the army of the Potomac, the squandering of public money, the speculations of contractors, the dissensions of Republicans and Democrats, and the positions of the various divisions of the national forces, are all proclaimed in the newspapers. The worst is made public; but the notoriety thus acquired, though it may assist the enemy, is helping to bring about reform. A manifest change for the better, so far as the war is concerned, has taken place. We hear but little of General McClellan's doings, beyond the fact that he is straining his utmost to reorganise the army, enforce strict discipline, and weed out inefficient officers. In conjunction with the President his power is absolute; and if only time be allowed he may succeed in making out of the materials at his command soldiers that can be led to victory. But can the North afford to wait this slow process? Will the Free States consent long to inaction while preparations are being made which absorb a quarter of a million a day? The Government have obtained for present needs a loan of eight millions, and when that is exhausted, as soon it will be, they will again come into the market and ask for more money under increasingly unfavourable terms. Twenty-two more millions will be required between now and December, which will hardly be got at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., the price of the present loan.

As the war goes on the prospect of subduing the Confederates recedes into the future. There seems, indeed, to be no doubt that the Confederate troops are worse off in discipline, morale and equipment, than the Federalists. Such is said to be the judgment of Prince Napoleon after his visit to Manassas. But they are under a Dictator who, with his generals, is fighting with a halter round his neck. The whole of that part of Virginia from Fairfax, the extreme north of the Confederate lines to Richmond, is a succession of strong positions, with railways in the rear that can at short notice concentrate troops on any menaced point. While McClellan is preparing, his foes can do the same, and intrench themselves in the strongest positions. The utter hopelessness of reconquering the South, and the inadequate results that will follow this vast expenditure of blood and money, are vividly presented by Mr. Russell:—

After all, what will another battle effect? Even if the result at Manassas be reversed, there is little likelihood that more will be done than increasing the feelings of bitterness between the Extremists and a fresh loss of life, for the Federalists would be as little able to improve a victory as the Confederates were, and even the possession of Richmond or of Washington would not enable the victors to dictate peace. It is all very well to talk of an army of 500,000 men. It is a large force; but, if it be, America is still larger than its action. A rapid

development of the railroad system has left parts of America in which this war must be waged destitute of ordinary roads, and the difficulty of moving provisions and material is enormous in comparison with any part of Europe. Nor is the country fit for such marches as can be made across the steppes, as in India, or in the open lands of Europe. Such roads as exist are generally cut deep in the soil, with high banks: the land is covered with forest, and the cleared fields are filled with stumps fatal to horse or waggon. Then there are great rivers and mountain passes foodless and desolate. An army of 500,000 men scattered over the Southern frontier of the United States, with its right extending down into Missouri on the borders of Arkansas and its left resting on Fort Monroe, represents a feeble chain, which could be broken at any place. If it forms in strong corps, the difficulty of transportation of food and material arises. It is greater than one would imagine who has not seen how widely scattered is the population. The State of Georgia, for example, which is as large as all England, has less than a million of people. The further these corps advance the greater must become their difficulty. They must diverge as they advance, and the enemy will get in between them and operate in their rear and on the communications with their bases.

These views are supported by what has taken place in Missouri, where a real Federal victory has been attended by the disadvantages of a defeat in consequence of the Union army being so far from its bases of operations. The force under Generals Lyon and Sigel, after a brilliant action, which shows with what courage and daring American volunteers can fight, has been obliged to retreat, though carrying away the trophies of victory, far away from its foes. General Sigel may be reinforced, but may have to advance hundreds of miles across a thinly-populated territory ere he again comes up with the Confederates.

If as much were known of Southern as of Northern movements, organisation, and counsels, the sympathy with their cause which has been growing in England would not probably be so pronounced. The occasional glimpses we get of Confederate views reveal the ingrained arrogance and despotic ideas of the slaveocracy. "The break down of the Yankees," says one of their most respectable journals, the *Richmond Whig*, "Their utter unfitness for empire, forces dominion upon us of the South. We are compelled to take the sceptre, and it is our duty to prepare ourselves to wield it with dignity and effect. We must adapt ourselves to our destinies. We must elevate our race, every man of it; breed them up to arms, to command, to empire." This is worthy of the *New York Herald* itself. In the same strain Generals Johnston and Beauregard, the servants of a Government avowedly based upon slavery, and glorying in the subjection of four millions of men, assure their soldiers that they have "created an epoch in the history of liberty," and that "unborn nations will rise up and call them blessed." The "brothers" who fell in the fight "have earned," it appears, "undying renown," and their bloodshed in the holy cause of the Confederacy is declared to be nothing less than "a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Right." The army of Manassas is encouraged to persevere, with the promise that "they will be hailed as the deliverers of a million of people," though these Generals neglect to say that this triumph will rivet afresh the fetters of four millions of their fellow-creatures.

The greater the difficulties of the North the more persistently does the slavery question come to the surface. Neither Congress, President nor Generals are able to ignore it. Already by a law, passed in the late session, slaves belonging to rebels engaged in war are declared free. This enactment to a great extent repeals the Fugitive Slave Law. Again, in the Tax Bill, there is a special clause in which it is provided that no slave shall be held, bought, or sold, by the government. In the discussions on these subjects in Congress, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, a moderate Republican, uttered a growing sentiment when he said:—"When slaves are confiscated and made free, God forbid that they should be returned to their masters. If the war continues, every bondman belonging to a rebel should be called on to aid in its prosecution, with a view to a restoration of the Union." Again, General Butler has at Fort Monroe some good fugitive negroes under his protection, and writes to the Secretary-at-War to ask what he is to do with them. Mr. Cameron replies that when such negroes are fugitives no claim for their return can be recognised. Negroes who escape from the service of loyal masters are to be received into the service of the United States, and a record is to be kept, showing the name and description of the fugitive, and the name and character of the master, as a guide to the proper disposal of such cases at the close of the war, that is, with a view not to their return, but to give compensation to their loyal masters. So that the Federal Government has advanced so far as to refuse to recognise slavery, or to surrender fugitives, to whomsoever they may have belonged. It is further expected that the President will declare that all slaves within the lines

of the United States army are free. These several decisions virtually make the Federal forces an emancipation army, and every foot of land conquered by them in Virginia, or other Slave States, is so much added to the free soil of America. What effect this anti-slavery policy will have upon the Border Slave States remains to be seen. It will no doubt embitter the contest, but it encourages the hope that the issue will be eventually a great gain to humanity. The position already taken up by the North on the slavery question is manifestly irrevocable. Thus does Providence appear to be overruling this fearful strife to the restriction if not the downfall of slavery.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The conference of the members and friends of this association has been continued during the past week, and the meeting closed on Wednesday evening.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday, the 20th, with an address from Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, president of the Department of Public Health; Lord Brougham occupying the chair. The address referred to the labours of the society in this department, which were directed in a great measure to correct the abuses of civilization. Savages are not afflicted with gout or softening of the brain. They do not suffer from overcrowding in their wigwams. They drink pure water from the stream, and enjoy the open air without covering their skin,—which nature did not mean to be covered so as to exclude the atmospheric influence on which health depends. The virtues of bathing were strongly recommended. Precautions should be taken against the sale of poisons and the adulteration of food. Labourers' cottages, and the efforts made to improve them—contagious diseases, and the best mode of arresting them, ventilation in dwelling-houses and public buildings, the bad sanitary arrangements of our barracks, and other matters of that kind were successively dwelt upon, and the points illustrated by a copious citation of statistics, especially from the report of the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army. Papers were also read on Quarantine, Irrigation, Sewerage, and Medical Relief.

The Jurisprudence Department was occupied a considerable portion of the day by the Marriage Law, on which papers were read by Mr. M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. J. C. Smith, a Scotch lawyer, and Mr. W. O'Connor Morris, whose paper on "The Marriage Law of the Empire" was one of remarkable ability. Lord Brougham and Mr. Whiteside addressed the section on this subject. Mr. P. J. M'Keena's paper on the law of evidence in criminal cases gave rise to discussion and some difference of opinion between the President and Mr. Whiteside, who objected to the change which would permit a criminal to give evidence in his own case.

There was not much that was interesting in the other departments, except Social Economy, where several papers were read. One was by Miss Carpenter and Mrs. Woodcock, on the "Education of Pauper Children," which gave rise to a good deal of discussion and difference of opinion, some members assailing the Poor-law system, and others defending it. Nothing, however, was said that had not been brought repeatedly before the late Committee of Inquiry. Several papers were read on the management of workhouses.

Mr. CHARLES BIANCONI read a paper on "Car-travelling in Ireland, its Rise, Progress, and Social Results."

On Wednesday Judge LONGFIELD, who presided over the section of Social Economy, delivered the last of the series of addresses by presidents of departments. He sketched the progress which Ireland has made in material prosperity during the last quarter of a century. In 1841 there were 13,464,301 acres of arable land in Ireland, the whole area of the island being 20,800,000, and 6,300,000 being waste. In 1860 we find that the arable land has increased to 15,400,000, being an addition of nearly two million acres, or about 14 per cent. With the aid of money lent by the State the Irish drained 200,000; but during the same period and without any such assistance they converted two million acres of waste into arable land, the relation of 1 to 10 representing the proportion between what the State can do for a people, and what they can do for themselves. Again, the total value of live stock in Ireland in 1841 was 21,105,808*l.*; in 1851 it was 27,737,395*l.*; and in 1860 it had increased to 33,839,899*l.*, being an increase of upwards of 50 per cent. in twenty years. In the matter of Government stock, a similar advance in national wealth appears. The amount transferred from England to Ireland in excess of that transferred from Ireland to England for the ten years ending March, 1860, amounts in round numbers to 2,380,000*l.*, indicating to that extent an increase in the wealth of the people, while the stock held by Irish fundholders has increased 25 per cent. during the same period. Looking at the progress of the nation in another light, we find that since 1851, 800 miles of railway have been constructed, at an expense of 11,000,000*l.* These are generally branch lines, yet the traffic has increased in a greater proportion than the mileage, being at the rate of 24 per cent. The total amount vested in Irish railways is 19,000,000*l.*, or nearly half the amount vested in funds by Irish proprietors. The annual gross receipts of all the railways is 1,300,000*l.*, the net return giving 34 per cent. on the capital expended; and it is a remarkable fact

that Irish railways are becoming almost exclusively the property of Irish. The revenue of Ireland has increased more than 50 per cent. in the last ten years, the Customs and Excise producing from 3,200,000*l.* to 5,400,000*l.*

This concluded the business of the Social Economy Department.

In the department of Jurisprudence the discussion on the Marriage Law, commenced on the previous day, was resumed. In the department of Education Professor KAVANAGH, of the Roman Catholic University, read a paper on "the Present Educational Position of Roman Catholics in relation to the State in Ireland," in which he contended for the denational system in opposition to the United System of the National Board. Sir ROBERT KANE, President of the Queen's College, Cork, another Roman Catholic, read a paper on the "Disadvantages of Denominational Education as applied to Ireland." A very animated discussion followed the reading of these papers, the speakers being Professor Shaw, of Trinity College, Major O'Reilly, the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Dawitt, Professor Kavanagh, and Sir Robert Kane. The section was crowded to excess, and the greatest interest was manifested by the audience. One paper was on "Paper Hangings as an Auxiliary to Education."

This ended the business of the sections.

THE FINAL MEETING.

The concluding general meeting was held in the Solicitor's-room, at half-past twelve o'clock, Lord Brougham in the chair, with the Lord Justice of Appeal on his right, and the Chief Secretary on his left, the different presidents and vice-presidents being on the platform.

Mr. HASTINGS, the secretary, read, on the part of the General Council, a report, or a review of the proceedings of the Congress about to close. From this statement it appeared that the members' tickets issued in Dublin were 353; and associates, 1,347; total, 1,700. The Council expressed to the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, the local officers and committees, the Royal Dublin Society, &c., "their deep sense of the warm and generous reception given to an association hitherto little known in Ireland. To the University, also, the Council would tender their best thanks." To the Presidents and Vice-Presidents the Council also tendered their thanks, and they acknowledged the important aid rendered by the press for the fairness and accuracy of the reports of the proceedings. Some idea may be formed of the extent of these from the fact, that in the first department 25 papers were read; in the second, 20; in the third, 24; in the fourth, 25; in the fifth, Social Economy, 44—of which 16 were by ladies; in the sixth, 18. In compliance with a memorial influentially signed, the Council have agreed to hold the next meeting in London.

The LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL moved, and Mr. LENTAGNE, D.L., seconded:—"That the marked thanks of this meeting be given to Lord Brougham for his services as President of the Social Science Congress." (Warm and prolonged applause.)

Sir ROBERT PEEL, whose appearance for the first time as Chief Secretary before a Dublin audience, was hailed with a burst of enthusiastic applause, said:—

I have been unexpectedly requested to put the resolution which has now been submitted to you by the gentleman who proposed, and by the gentleman who seconded it. Of course it is needless for me—it would be, in fact, misplaced in a stranger, to offer any observations upon the meeting which has elicited, as we have known and heard, such marked approbation on the part of the citizens. (Hear, hear.) But in putting this resolution to the meeting I can assure the noble lord in the chair that what has been so well expressed by the mover of this resolution is universally felt by every one in this hall. (Hear, hear.) We have many of us—whatever may be the length of our lives—had before us the eminent services of that most distinguished man. Whatever works for the progress and the elevation of the human mind in this great empire have been associated with public meetings, there the name of Lord Brougham has been conspicuous in advocating those measures which may tend to the improvement and the advancement of the people. And, although he has now arrived at that period of life when, in the course of events, naturally he cannot expect much longer to give this country and the world generally the services of his great intellect, he may rest satisfied that he will leave behind him a name which will not easily be erased from the recollection of his countrymen. (Hear, hear.) He will know that, although he has lived to the great age that he has now attained, he has rendered immense services to his country, and that, whether in connexion with this association or with other great works in Parliament and in the law, the name of Lord Brougham will be recollected as long as this great empire holds the position which it now so magnificently sustains. (Applause.) I cannot refrain, ladies and gentlemen, from saying one word as regards the kind manner in which you received me when I rose. (Applause.) It may be misplaced in me to make an allusion of this nature on such an occasion as the present (cries of "No"); but I cannot refrain from thanking the hon. gentleman who spoke in the early part of this discussion for the remarks which he made in reference to the public services of my father. (Applause.) No doubt, in this country my father's services have, happily for me, left behind them a very grateful recollection, and one of the most earnest desires that I have will be to endeavour to render myself, as far as the abilities that I possess render me capable of doing, in some way worthy of the great fame he has left behind him (applause); and although it must be at a very far distance, yet still I shall endeavour to devote the ability that I have to the same course which he so eminently and successfully followed. (Applause.) I wish, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission, to put this resolution that has been placed in my hands to the meeting, and I am quite certain that the res-

versal feeling of every heart in this hall will respond to the expression which it contains.

Sir Robert Peel then put the resolution, which was unanimously carried amid enthusiastic applause.

Lord BROUGHAM responded in a short speech bearing testimony to their great obligations to the press, metropolitan and provincial.

In the evening there was a very numerously-attended meeting to promote temperance. Lord Brougham took the chair. Mr. James Haughton, the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Lees, and the Rev. Mr. Gregg advocated the cause.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

We deeply regret to announce that a railway accident of a more than usually dreadful character took place on the London and Brighton line on Sunday morning. It appears that between eight and nine o'clock an excursion train which had stopped in the entrance of the Clayton tunnel was run into by an ordinary passenger train. The lamentable result was that twenty-two persons were instantly killed, while some thirty or more were more or less seriously injured.

From the detailed narratives in the morning papers, it appears that on Sunday morning there should have started from Brighton Station, between eight o'clock and half-past, three trains for London, one an excursion train from Portsmouth to London, leaving Brighton at 8.5 a.m., and running straight through; another excursion train, leaving at 8.15, also running without stoppage to London; and a third, the regular Parliamentary train, stopping at all the stations, leaving at 8.36 a.m. The first train started at its appointed time and was duly followed by the two others. On its arrival at the entrance of the Clayton tunnel the "all right" signal was displayed, and the first excursion train passed on. Immediately after the 8.15 from Brighton came within sight of the signalman. He, remembering that the Portsmouth excursion train had only gone by a very short time previously, alleges that he attempted to put on the "stop signal," which he found would not act. He then showed a red flag, indicating danger, to the driver of the Brighton train, who, however, was close upon the signalman's box, near the tunnel's mouth, at the time. The engine-driver, however, with great presence of mind, thinking, doubtless, from the signal, that the train which he knew had preceded him had not got clear, immediately reversed his engine. The impetus, however, with which he had been travelling prevented the train being pulled up before it had proceeded some distance into the tunnel. Of course the number of tunnels between London and Brighton renders it necessary that special precautions should be adopted for preventing accidents, and there is a man stationed at both ends of each tunnel whose duty it is to telegraph the ingress and egress of all trains in order that two trains shall not be in the tunnel at the same time on the same line of rails. The signalman at the Brighton end of the Clayton tunnel, perceiving that, in spite of the red flag, the second train did not stop, imagined that the driver had not seen it, and immediately telegraphed to the other end of the tunnel to know whether the train had passed through, and received for answer that it had. He did not know at the time that the driver of the second train had seen the red signal, and that he had reversed his engine, and that the train was in backward motion towards the south, or Brighton end of the tunnel. Meanwhile the 8.30 stopping-regular parliamentary train came in sight, and the signalman, having received the answer above referred to, gave the usual signal for the train to proceed, which it did at its ordinary speed. Within a very short distance of the mouth of the tunnel a fearful crash ensued, the second train backing having come into violent collision with the other train, which was rushing forward. The shrieks and cries are described as being most fearful and heartrending, the darkness tending to heighten the terror of those who were uninjured, and leaving them powerless to aid the wounded.

After a short time passengers in the first-class carriages procured lights from the roofs, and proceeded to render every assistance in their power. The extent of the fearful catastrophe then became apparent. The engine of the Parliamentary train had smashed the last carriage in the excursion train, which had mixed compartments for luggage at one end, passengers' seats in the middle, and a guard's break at the other end. The locomotive had been pitched over the last carriage to the back of the last carriage but one, and shivered it into fragments. This carriage comprised four compartments, each containing ten persons, and the consequences cannot be adequately described; the unhappy passengers were scattered and mutilated in all directions, several were scalded with the boiling water from the engine, and their yells of agony were pitiable in the extreme. The telegraph was immediately set to work, communicating the terrible nature of the calamity to Brighton. As speedily as possible Mr. Hawkins, the traffic manager; Mr. Denvil, his assistant; Mr. Craven, superintendent of the locomotive department, with a numerous body of workmen and others, proceeded by special engine to the spot. They were accompanied by Dr. Burrell, Dr. Hall, Messrs. Furner, Pocock, Tatham, Jowers, Judd, and other medical men, in order to alleviate, as far as possible, the sufferings of the wounded. Unfortunately, in too many cases, all medical aid was unavailing. Upon the fragments of the carriages being removed upwards

of twenty persons were found to be dead. The engine had literally sunk upon the second carriage, and the bodies of several of the sufferers were underneath. They had either been smashed or scalded to death. A strong body of men, under the direction of Mr. Craven, proceeded to clear the line, which was comparatively uninjured. Mr. Hawkins despatched the uninjured part of the train to London.

The bodies of the dead, twenty-two in number, were carefully placed in carriages which had followed the special engine from Brighton, and the wounded received the most careful and unremitting attention from the medical gentlemen who were in attendance. As soon as possible the wounded, the dying, and the dead were conveyed to Brighton, where the unhappy sufferers who had died were placed on tables and forms in the library at the company's office to await identification. The wounded were taken in carriages and flies to the Sussex County Hospital. Nine of the passengers had been taken into the hospital, and two of the cases were at once seen to require surgical operations.

A passenger furnishes the following interesting account of the accident:—

I left Brighton by the excursion train to London on Sunday morning. We did not start till twenty-five minutes past eight, being ten minutes behind time. We went on at the usual speed until we got a few hundred yards into Clayton Tunnel, when suddenly our train began to slacken its speed, and all at once stopped. I thought nothing of the delay until the train began to go back. In a short time she stopped again. I then became convinced that something was wrong, and knowing that there was a train to leave Brighton at half-past eight—that is, only five minutes after the time we actually started—I jumped out of the carriage on to the rails, and got on to the down line. I got out about two minutes after we stopped the second time. It was perfectly dark, so that a man could not see his hand. I struck a light with a lucifer, and ignited a piece of paper. I looked towards the Brighton end of the tunnel, and saw what I imagined to be the glare of the sun, but I soon became aware that it was the lamp of another train. I shouted out, "Here comes the Brighton train up!" I then leaned against the wall of the tunnel on the down line. The train came rapidly up the tunnel, and in a moment I heard a great noise and crash, and by the light of the fire-box I could see a carriage on the top of another one, all across the line. The screaming and the groaning were most awful. Everyone was shrieking out for help. I approached a little nearer, and saw the engine with the fire-box open. I saw a heap of carriages with persons in them—among the rest a little child, who was groaning and crying. I then saw several men and women on the rails. Some were slightly wounded. I told them to keep on the up line, and assisted some to get into carriages. This was done by the light of pieces of newspapers which the passengers ignited. By this means a light was kept up for full twenty minutes. Some persons walked out of the tunnel at the Hascock's-gate end, but the majority remained in the train. No assistance came till about half-an-hour after the accident, and then two or three men came down with lamps, and we asked them what we should do for safety, and whether we should remain where we were. They said they knew nothing about it—they were poor labouring men, and could not advise us to do anything. The passengers in the train kept continually screaming for nearly an hour. The scene all the time was most heart-rending. At last part of the train was detached, and we proceeded towards Hascock's-gate. On emerging from the tunnel there were three or four trains filled with excursionists from London waiting to proceed on their way. We then went on to Hascock's-gate Station, and put down the injured persons, some of whom had fractured limbs, some cuts and scalp wounds, while others had received severe contusions. I saw Mr. Coleman, the guard of the train, in a very prostrate state, with the doctor attending him, and his leg apparently fractured. Everybody procured brandy or other stimulants from the inn, and all appeared to be in a trembling condition, owing to the fright they had undergone. Whilst we were at the Hascock's-gate station I went up to the engine-driver and said to him, "How came you to stop in the tunnel?" He replied, "I was ordered to stop." I said, "Did you have official authority to stop?" He said, "Yes; I could not get out when another train was before me." I then asked him whether the other train was in the tunnel. He would give me no further answer, but turned round and talked to some one else. We remained at Hascock's-gate about half-an-hour, and then proceeded to London, stopping at every station on our way, in order that water might be given to those who required it. We reached London, I believe, about five minutes to two.

Of the locality of the accident it may be sufficient to observe that the Clayton Tunnel is the last but one before reaching Brighton from London. It commences where the line approaches the Sussex Downs, through which it passes. It is a mile and a quarter in length, and about six miles this side of the Brighton terminus. The time occupied by ordinary trains in passing through this tunnel is about 2½ to 3 minutes. There are still many conflicting views as to who or what is to blame for the fatal event which has happened, and the evidence upon this point before the coroner is not likely to be by any means conclusive, whatever may be the case in the subsequent investigations which must necessarily take place. The best explanation, and apparently the most feasible explanation, which can be obtained from the officials as to the cause of the collision, is as follows:—It will be remembered that there were three trains in or near the tunnel at the same moment. The first of these, which was an excursion train to London, on entering the tunnel was signalled by the signal man at the southern end to the signal man at the northern, or London, end, who in due course should have answered, as soon as the train had emerged, that the tunnel was clear. But before the reply came, a second (the regular Parliamentary) train from Brighton arrived at the tunnel's mouth. The self-acting distance signal, which should have been put on by the first train in passing

out of the tunnel, it would seem, failed to act, and the signal man, supposing the first train had not passed out, exhibited a red flag denoting danger. The driver of the second train, however, not having observed a distance danger signal, had too much impetus upon his engine to stop until he had entered the tunnel, and having done so, and supposing from the red flag that he was close upon the other train which had preceded him, backed. At that moment the signal man at the south end of the tunnel received the signal from the north end that the train had passed through, and changed his red flag for the white, or "all clear signal." The signal man imagined that his white flag had been seen by the driver of the second train, and that he had gone on. But not receiving the intimation from the man at the northern end that the second train had passed out he telegraphed in words, "Is she out?" and received the reply, "Yes," this reply having evidently been in reference to the first train, but was mistaken by the signal man at the south end as having reference to the second, which had passed out of his sight, but still remained in the tunnel. The third train then came on, was signalled "all right," entered the tunnel, and within 300 yards of the entrance came upon the second train, which was backing upon it, and hence the collision. The driver of the third train admits that he saw the tail lights of the second almost as soon as he entered the tunnel, but his speed, which was increased by the down gradient at this part of the line, was too great to allow of his bringing up in time to avert the accident, although the breaks were put on to the fall.

The following is a complete list of the twenty-one bodies identified:—Mrs. E. Lower, of No. 1, Liverpool-street, Brighton; Mr. Ingledew, of 78, St. James's-street, Brighton; G. Westcott, a boy, of 44, Lewis-street, Brighton; G. Charlewood, alias Simpson, of 101, London-road, Brighton; Christiana Manthorp, of the Lennox Arms, Richmond-street, Brighton; John Greenfield, a young man about 19 years old, of 15, Montpellier-place, Brighton; William Hubbard, of London, a labourer, about 60 years old, and H. Heywood Hubbard, his grandson, a child about 3 years old; Agnes Parker, 16 years old, and Mary Ann Parker, 11 years old, sisters, of Oriental-place, Brighton; J. Elizabeth Biden, aged 24, of 16, Sussex-road, Cliftonville, Brighton; Mrs. Catherine Barnard, of 22, Charles-street, Brighton; John Wheeler, Elizabeth Wheeler, husband and wife, and David Wheeler, their child (about two years old) of London-street, Brighton; G. Gardner, a visitor at Brighton, lately staying at 6, Surrey-street; Miss Barclay, aged 29, also a visitor at Brighton; Mrs. Mary Parker, of Upper St. James's-street, Brighton; Miss Maria Edwin, visitor at Brighton; Mrs. Mary Gillett, of the Weavers' Almshouses, Waustead, Essex; and Mr. John Lockstone (the last identified) of London. The total number of persons known to be injured, but not fatally, is 51, but fresh cases of bruises and contusions are constantly coming in.

The total number of persons booked from Brighton by the train to which the accident happened was 328, but the serious injuries were almost entirely confined to those who were in the two last carriages, the others escaping for the most part with bruises and comparatively slight hurts.

The inquest was opened yesterday before Mr. Black, the coroner. One passenger, after identifying the body of his wife, who was unhappily killed, gave evidence at some length, but it had no reference to the cause of the accident. The investigation will, no doubt, be of a very searching character.

THE RESULTS OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The last series of reports on her Majesty's colonial possessions presented to Parliament embrace the West Indies and Mauritius. Of those which relate to the West Indies the report upon Jamaica is principally worthy of attention. It gives a good account of the happiness of the population, so far as a mere animal life of independence is concerned, but holds out little encouragement to those who would hope that labour may be attracted to any system of combined enterprise, such as the growth of cotton, or of any produce in which joint-stock capital might be embarked. The four great staples of export are still sugar, rum, coffee, and pimento; but the quantities of sugar and coffee seem rather to diminish than increase. An export of sugar of about thirty thousand tons, more or less, according to the nature of the seasons, is considered the best result that can be hoped for from the existing population. The wages which sugar cultivation can afford are insufficient to overcome the attractions of a life of independence such as with the exercise of every moderate industry is within the reach of every inhabitant of the island. "I look upon it," observes Governor Darling, "as a settled point, that the great mass of the emancipated population and their descendants are betaking themselves to the cultivation of the soil on their own account, either as a source of profit or as the mere means of subsistence, and cannot be safely relied upon for agricultural and manufacturing operations in which large sums of money are advanced, and which require punctuality and regularity of work." The remedy is considered to lie in efforts for obtaining contract labourers from India and elsewhere. In that manner the island may one day again become a valuable possession; and meanwhile it is gratifying to know that the negro population, although in-

efficient for the co-operative purposes essential to raise a country to any commercial standing, are by no means retrograding into barbarism. The proportion of those who are settling themselves industriously on their own holdings and rapidly rising in the social scale, and some of whom are to a limited extent, themselves the employers of hired labour, paid for either in money or in kind, is thought to be not only steadily increasing, but to be at the present moment far more extensive than was anticipated by those who are cognisant of all that took place in the colony in the earlier days of negro freedom. "There can be no doubt, in fact," continues the Governor, "that an independent, respectable, and, I believe, trustworthy middle-class is rapidly forming; and I assert my conviction that, if the real object of emancipation was to place the freedman in such a position that he might work out his own advancement in the social scale, and prove his capacity for the full and rational enjoyment of personal independence, secured by constitutional liberty, Jamaica will afford more instances of such gratifying results than any other land in which African slavery once existed."

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL MINUTE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The New Minute of the Committee of Council on Education presented to Parliament on the last day of the session has at length been printed, and with it the "revised code of regulations," which is thereby established instead of the code now in force. It is necessarily a dry and formal and somewhat long document. Its tendency may be gathered from the hostile comments of the *Record*, the strenuous upholder of the education system at present in action:—

We greatly regret to say that the new code will be found to be far more sweeping in its effects, and to carry out to a much greater extent the suggestions of the Royal Commissioners, than either the explanations of Lord Granville, or the speech of Mr. Lowe gave the public any reason to expect. Indeed, in some cases, as for example, in requiring infants to pass an individual examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, it goes beyond the Report of the Royal Commission. According to the Minute, it is open to school managers to adopt the revised code from March 31, 1862. If they decline to do this, the Privy Council will fulfil existing contracts in regard to pupil-teachers already apprenticed, but will make no new ones whatever on the plan hitherto in operation. With this exception, the new code, by a single paragraph, Article X. of Preliminary Chapter, abolishes all the existing grants, the allowances hitherto paid to teachers for their certificates, the stipends of pupil-teachers, and gratuities for their instruction, grants for books and scientific apparatus, the payments of professors in training institutions, &c., and substitutes for them all a capitation grant, payable to the managers of schools, on the basis of the actual proficiency of the children, at the rate of 1d. per scholar for every attendance above 100, morning and afternoon counting as separate attendances. But one third of the sum thus claimable is forfeited if the scholar fails to satisfy the inspector in reading, one-third if in writing, and one-third if in arithmetic respectively. It would appear, so far as we have yet been able to test it, that this capitation-grant will give to a well-conducted ordinary school a sum of money, equal to, perhaps, if not exceeding, the specific grants at present made. Is this bonus offered as a bribe to win the concurrence of school managers to whom the difficulty of presenting an even balance sheet is so painfully familiar? But surely this is something more than a money question. Do reading, writing, and arithmetic constitute education? What is to become of the moral and religious training in our schools? What of the vested interests of the teachers? The radical party have always been jealous of the connexion between teachers and the Privy Council Office, fearing that it might turn them, and therefore their scholars, into Government partisans. Is there nothing to fear from an opposite course? What lessons will teachers now be able to give on the good faith and right feeling of those in authority? Is this the way to deal with a great national question, and one involving so deeply the best interests of the lower classes?

MR. ROEBUCK ON FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND AMERICA.

Mr. Roebuck has taken advantage of a Corporation dinner at Sheffield to deliver a foreign policy speech. After adverting in terms of satisfaction to the Anglo-French commercial treaty, he proceeded:—

The person who now headed the great country of France was not able to follow all the amicable desires that we had in our minds at present. He would not allude to the circumstances which placed him upon the throne of France, but these circumstances made him, he would not say the slave, but they made him the servant of the army of France. (Hear, hear.) That army now amounted to 600,000 men, and there was a great fleet around the coast. Why were they there? (Hear, hear.) They were there to threaten England, and he, as an Englishman, was not born to be threatened with impunity. (Applause.) The dragon's teeth have been sown. The Volunteers have started up (hear), and we are now safe; and, besides this, there is at the head of the Administration—I say it in the hearing of men who don't believe in that Administration—there is at the head of the Administration now one who cares for the honour and the safety of England. (Hear, hear.) And so long as we have him there we are safe. (Loud applause.) He had said that he was not first in the language of compliment, but this he said from his very heart,—he felt the danger in which England was placed, and looked with respect upon the man to whom he looked for the safety of the country; and, depend upon it, as soon as we got rid of this man we should get rid of one of our great defences. He had never been a party man. All the world knew that. He had, he believed, done his utmost on one occasion to turn this very man out of office (hear, hear), and he thought he had succeeded (laughter), but still he

said that Lord J. Russell, on making his farewell speech to the House of Commons, made use of words which ought to sink deep into the hearts of Englishmen. Lord John said there were things in the conduct of the Emperor of the French that created great doubt and suspicion in the minds of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Roebuck) would now make known a secret to the whole meeting. He knew there had been a compact entered into with the King of Italy that the Emperor of the French should have the island of Sardinia so soon as he withdrew from Rome. (Cries of "Shame!" "Surely not;" &c.) He was stating a fact,—not what he thought, but what he knew; and he knew also that the people of England would not allow that. ("Hear," and cheers.) There was hanging over us now a cloud threatening war, and that man at the head of the Administration was ready to battle against such aggrandisement on the part of France.

The hon. member then proceeded to advert to Austria, arguing that taught by adversity and by experience the Emperor was endeavouring to make his hitherto despotically ruled dominions a Constitutional Government. He did not believe that experience made fools wise, but he did believe that it made wise men wiser, and experience acting upon the young Emperor of Austria made him determine to translate his Government into a Constitutional Government. After a vindication of Austrian policy, the hon. member turned to America, in reference to which he confessed that the expectations he had formed had been "miserably disappointed."

The unspeakable audacity, the overbearing insolence of Americans (Hear, hear), had withdrawn from them all sympathy on the part of the people of England. (Hear, hear.)

After further remarks upon the slave question, Mr. Roebuck resumed his seat amid great applause. Mr. Hadfield, M.P., subsequently addressed the meeting.

PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIA.

(From the *Sydney Empire*.)

Twenty years ago, that is in 1841, the population of what is now the three colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, amounted to less than 150,000 and our exports to about 1,000,000*l*. The exact figures were—1841, population, 149,669; exports, 1,023,937*l*. The population of the colonies of Tasmania and South Australia, at that time, probably amounted to less than 45,000; and their exports to no more than sixty or seventy thousand pounds per annum. It is certain that all the colonies, inclusive of Western Australia and New Zealand, could not in 1841 muster much over 200,000 inhabitants, and their exports probably amounted to little more than 1,100,000*l*. The progress made during the last twenty years can be seen at a glance, when it is known that the population has increased so rapidly that the Australian group now numbers nearly 1,500,000, say:—New South Wales and Queensland, 390,000; Victoria, 550,000; South Australia, 150,000; Tasmania, 115,000; New Zealand (exclusive of the native race), 85,000; Swan River, 10,000.—Total, 1,400,000; or, exclusive of New Zealand, 1,315,000. As some of these figures, however, are only approximations, we will assume the population to be but one million and a quarter. The exports, as we have before said, amounted in 1841 to about 1,100,000*l*.; now they probably reach more than 20,000,000*l*. per annum. The exports from New South Wales only, for 1859—the last year for which the statistical returns have been published—amounted in round numbers to 6,000,000*l*. or at the rate of 16*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. per head of the population. This colony and Queensland contain almost one-third of the entire population of the whole of the Australian group; and assuming the same proportion of exports to population for the other colonies, and allowing for a very moderate increase since 1859, we shall certainly be within the mark when we estimate the total of Australian exports to amount, at the present time, to 20,000,000*l*. per annum. This, assuming the population to be one million and a quarter, would give an average rate of 16*l*. per head for the whole of the Australian colonies. As the proportion of non-producers (that is, women, children, and old persons) is probably greater in New South Wales than in the other more recently settled colonies, this estimate will be below rather than above the mark. Is there, in the history of the world, any instance of material progress which can compare with this? The whole import and export trade of the British transatlantic colonies amounted at the time of the American revolution to little more than 3,000,000*l*. per annum, and this after an existence of nearly two centuries. The population of the United States at the time of their declaration of independence was about 2,500,000, or double that of the Australias at the present time. In the course of three quarters of a century they increased to 25,000,000, or tenfold in seventy-five years. At the same rate of increase, dating from 1841, the population of the Australias would only amount to 2,000,000 in seventy-five years—that is in the year 1916; while, if the actual rate of increase during the last twenty years, is continued, we shall in that year number 180,000,000. Of course, it is absurd to suppose that such a rate as this will continue for so long a period, and we merely give the figures to show that under all the disadvantages of a position remote from the parent state, our progress has been remarkably rapid. Compared with other British colonies—Canada, for instance—the results would be just as startling as to increase in population, and much more so as to increase in production; that is, taking the amount of our exports as a guide. Thus, while our population has increased about sixfold in twenty years, our exports have increased almost

twentyfold, or from 1,100,000*l*. in 1841, to 20,000,000*l*. in 1861.

There have been various fluctuations in trade during the last twenty years, and the present is, no doubt, a period of depression; but there has not been for a single moment anything like a serious check to our material advancement. We have every year had a larger population, more sheep and cattle, more ground brought under cultivation, more houses built, and more land fenced, more roads and bridges constructed, and—so far, at least, as this colony is concerned—more gold produced. The fluctuations in the selling value of property have been great, and the consequent evils sufficiently discouraging; but tangible, actual *bona fide* wealth has gone on increasing year by year. Our exports in 1841 amounted to about 7*l*. per head on the population, while at the present time, as we have shown above, they amount to upwards of 16*l*. per head per annum.

THE FAVOUR OF HUNGARY.

A letter from Presburg in the *Press* gives the following sketch of M. Deak:—

François Deak, who was born in 1805, is the son of a country gentleman; his mother died in childhood, and his father very shortly after. It was his brother Antoine, his senior by twenty years, who brought him up. He displayed in early youth considerable natural talent. His conversation was animated; of a rare purity of manners, he observed the most delicate reserve when in the presence of ladies, without however carrying it to the extent of prudery. His corpulence, which makes him appear shorter than he really is, his rough black hair, his low but ample brow, a short straight pointed nose, a long chin, a thick moustache almost wholly covering the lip, and large and ruddy cheeks, altogether give him a vulgar appearance. But when he speaks and is animated his countenance becomes lighted up with the spark of intelligence; his eyes are bright, and his smile is ironical but not bitter. At five o'clock in the morning M. Deak is sure to be seen commencing his long walk, dressed with scrupulous neatness, with a black coat and white waistcoat, and carrying a large cane. He is a declared enemy to all unnecessary labour—a letter from him is as rare as it is precious. But it is only at intervals that he indulges in this love of repose. In 1841 and 1843 he have seen him at work lying on his back, for ten hours out of the twenty-four, drawing up the criminal code, and that going on without rest from day to day. His evenings are passed at the Cercle, smoking and delighting his friends by his brilliant and animated conversation. In the Chamber, where he keeps himself aloof from party intrigues, he speaks little, but never without producing a great sensation. If attacked, he replies with bitterness and violence. His arguments are overpowering; he does not amuse himself with flowers of rhetoric, and never quits the field until he has overthrown his enemy. His voice is not pleasing, being harsh and somewhat husky. On these occasions he is cruelly positive and irresistible. He is, however, afflicted with a real infirmity; to listen to platitudes even for a very short time gives him a frightful headache. One of the most noble traits in his character is his straightforwardness. Thus the people call him "the just one"—neither more nor less than Aristides. In 1843 the Government determined to defeat his election at any price; his friends thought it right to use the same weapons, and a combat unequalled in Parliamentary annals followed. He came off with the honours of war, but soon afterwards resigned, as he would not sanction any corruption by his example. In 1848 he formed part of the Ministry of Count Batthyani for the Department of Justice, and the Diet deputed him, in company with the Count and the Bishop Souvass, to go to the camp of Marshal Windischgratz to attempt a last arrangement with Austria. The Prince did not receive them, as he would not treat with rebels. Count Batthyani was put under arrest, and the two other deputies of the Diet under the surveillance of the police. Deak could not, therefore, follow the Hungarian Government to Debreczin, and he remained at Pesth during the War of Independence. At the time of the Bach Ministry full powers were offered to him for the organisation of justice. Great embarrassment existed between the abolished Hungarian laws and the unpopular Austrian code. Deak frankly refused to assist the foreign Administration, and continued to lead a solitary and retired life at Pesth on an annuity which he received from the Szechenyi family, in payment for estates which he had sold to them. At the present Diet, some agents of the revolutionary party, being jealous of an eloquence capable of eclipsing even that of Kossuth, endeavoured to raise a suspicion of his wish for a reconciliation with Austria at any price. The majority remained firm for a moment, but his first address, disfigured by the Vivady amendment, was unanimously re-established, and the second enthusiastically accepted, as you are aware.

MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER'S WIFE IN WILTSHIRE.

On Sunday week, the retired village of Eversleigh, which is situate in the midst of the Downs, or plain, fourteen miles from Devizes, fifteen from Salisbury, and twelve from Andover, Hungerford, and Marlborough respectively, was the scene of a frightful tragedy.

The whole parish is the property of Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, who is at present non-resident; and the manor-house is let, with the shooting, &c., to Mr. C. J. Monk, chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, and son of the late Bishop. It appears that there are two keepers' lodges, the first distant about half-a-mile from the Manor-house, and from any other dwelling, the second about half-a-mile from the first. They are both embosomed in the woods, and remote from all usual thoroughfares.

Early on Saturday last, Mr. John Hill, the head gamekeeper, occupying the first lodge, left home for a few days visit into Wiltshire, and in consequence of the solitude of the situation, Esther

Stocker, wife of the under-keeper, went up from the furthest lodge to sleep that night with Mrs. Hill, in her husband's absence. Mrs. Stocker returned to her own lodge at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, and about 11.30 a.m. her husband, John Stocker, walked over to Hill's and saw Ann Hill seated in a chair in the back kitchen, reading a newspaper, out of which she communicated some particulars to him through the window, which was open. She also mentioned her intention of going to church in the afternoon, the service being at three o'clock. This made it Stocker's duty to attend to the reared birds during her absence, and accordingly, as he states, he went home to dinner, returning about 2.30 p.m.

It would seem that Mrs. Hill, immediately after Stocker left, went up to a boiling-house, about 200 yards in the rear of her lodge, and adjoining the kennels, in which were several dogs, to prepare some food for them. On Stocker's return he had to pass the boiling-house, and observing the door open, which was unusual, he says, he looked in, and saw the unfortunate woman lying on the ground, in a pool of blood, with her throat frightfully cut from ear to ear, dead already and stiffening.

Stocker then hastened to the Manor-house to acquaint his master with the sad occurrence, and by four p.m. Mr. Carter, surgeon, of Pewsey, Dr. Bartlett, the rector of the parish, and the police, were on the spot. At first it was thought that the act was suicidal, but a more minute investigation showed that the unfortunate woman had been first garrotted with a small rope, the livid rings of which were traceable in three circles round the neck and under the chin, as also a punctured wound, apparently made in cutting the cord away, in the side of the neck, and that afterwards the throat was cut by a strong decided stroke, inflicted probably from behind, from left to right. Neither cord nor cutting instrument has been found. On examining the house, the window in the rear and the door in the front were found open, the key being in the lock inside; the key of the back-door, which was locked, with other keys, was found in the pocket of the deceased. The drawers in the bed-room had been partially ransacked, and letters and other articles scattered about the floor. Only one room was in any way disturbed. It is observable that a shepherd, tending his flock at no great distance off, did not hear any of the dogs bark. Stocker has been arrested on suspicion, and was brought before the magistrate shortly after the horrid occurrence.

On Tuesday, in the evening, by order of the Coroner, a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, Ann Hill, was made, under the direction of Mr. Carter, surgeon, of Pewsey, assisted by Messrs. Barrett, Pilne, and Smith, the result of which proved that the strangulation of the poor woman was almost completed previously to the throat being cut. On Wednesday morning the bench of magistrates commenced the rehearing of the case at ten a.m. The prisoner was remanded to Saturday, at Marlborough. The verdict of the jury on the inquest is, "Murdered by some person or persons unknown to the jurors."

MATRICIDE.

Mrs. Harvey, the widow of a publican, who kept a river-side public-house at Fen Ditton, about nine miles from Cambridge, was murdered on Saturday week by her eldest son, the motive for the crime being, it is supposed, a quarrel about the division of the property of the father. The deceased, since the death of her husband, had taken a house near Ditton church, where a Mrs. Witts lived with her as lodger. On Saturday night, the deceased went into the cellar to put up a ham, and Mrs. Witts accompanied her for the purpose of carrying a light. Her son, who had been watching his opportunity from the garden, then rushed into the house and down the cellar, saying, "Oh, now I've got you," knocked her down, and beat her on the head with some heavy weapon to such an extent as to cause her death in less than ten minutes. Mrs. Witts also received such severe injuries as to cause her life to be despaired of, and Shadrach Jacobs, a brother of the deceased, who was in the house at the time, was knocked down and rendered insensible by a blow from the murderer. It appeared in evidence that during family quarrels about the division of some land, Thomas Harvey had frequently been heard to threaten the life of both his mother and brothers.

It has since been discovered that the murderer, Thomas Harvey, has added suicide to the crime of matricide. Between four and five on Monday his body was discovered hanging on a tree hardly a hundred yards from the back of his mother's premises. The tree is situate in a field in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Smith, and is of great altitude. A thrashing machine has been at work in the field all the week; this afternoon Mr. Smith thought he saw one of his men in the tree, and on closer inspection discovered the body of the murderer hanging amongst the foliage on a bough near forty feet from the ground. The body was conveyed to the Plough to await an inquest. It is supposed that immediately after he murdered his mother he committed suicide.

THE IRISH HARVEST.

An interesting survey of the Irish harvest is given in the Dublin correspondence of *The Times*. He speaks of the continuance of rain, and the gloomy anticipations, not of the farmers only, but of all classes, regarding the crops. In every part of the country the tone of the press is desponding.

According to the *Northern Whig*,—"The disastrous continuance of wet weather is filling the minds of the farmers with gloom and disappointment. It is impossible

to estimate the loss inflicted by each day's rain; every symptom of a change is welcomed with eager anxiety, for the fate of our harvest this year is trembling in the balance, but the splendid promise of the early season is not to be fulfilled."

The hay has suffered greatly by floods, and in some districts the whole of the crops have been destroyed. In the north-west there have been excessive floods in the Foyle and its tributaries, by which farming produce of every kind has been destroyed to an immense extent. From the mountains beyond Omagh on the one side and Ballybofey on the other, down towards the city of Derry "the total destruction of property is calculated," says the *Derry Standard*, "at not less than 30,000*l.*, many of the small farmers having lost their entire crops."

From the South and West the accounts are equally alarming. In the county of Waterford the corn crops may be said to be all cut, but for the most part in a very unripe condition; and they are, besides, generally deficient in quantity. The process of saving has been found very difficult, owing to the tremendous falls of rain which deluge the fields almost daily. "In fact," says the *Waterford News*, "Everywhere winter appears to be upon us, the sky wears continually a leaden aspect, the lands are flooded, and the roadsides are filled with the sere and yellow leaf."

In Wexford and Carlow counties, remarkable for their good tillage, the crops have ripened early and have been tolerably well saved. But in Tipperary a large portion of the grain crop is still unfit for the sickle. In some instances the farmers are cutting oats which are quite green. Turnips, mangolds, and green crops generally are excellent; but the potato crop, which was most luxuriant, is visited extensively by the blight, which has so often proved fatal.

In Mayo and the western counties the potato crop has suffered greatly, except along the seacoast. In all low lands the floods have destroyed an immense quantity of every description of produce, sweeping away acres of hay, and drowning the grain and potato crops. In most cases farmers have left their meadows uncut.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena, left Osborne at a quarter before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and embarking on board the royal steam-yacht *Fairy*, crossed to the Clarence Victualling-yard, where the special train for the conveyance of the Royal party to Holyhead was in waiting, under the charge of the officers of the London and South-Western Railway Company. Punctually at a quarter to ten o'clock, the time appointed for its departure, the train set out on its journey. At Leamington her Majesty alighted to partake of luncheon, and after a stoppage of a quarter of an hour for that purpose, the train was again on its journey by half-past one o'clock. At a quarter before seven o'clock, five minutes before the appointed time, the train arrived at Holyhead, when the Royal party at once walked from the railway carriage across the pier, alongside of which the *Victoria* and *Albert* was moored. In half an hour the Royal yacht, attended by the *Osborne*, was steaming out of the harbour, under a salute from the flag-ship *Revenge* and other vessels of war, and in less than four hours the Royal party had entered the Bay of Dublin, and passed inside the piers of Kingstown harbour, beyond which a division of the Channel fleet lay moored, with all their yards and ropes most beautifully illuminated. On Thursday morning the Queen disembarked from the royal yacht. Some alarm was created amongst the fortunate platform ticket-holders, who had made up their minds to leave the pier at half-past ten, by a thundering cannonade, which commenced at eight in the morning. Persons came rushing and pouring down to the pier in hundreds, but it turned out to be a false alarm—merely the royal salute by which her Majesty should have been received on the previous evening, but which was postponed by the Queen, out of consideration for the invalids who are known to throng Kingstown at this season of the year. Punctually at eleven the guns boomed once more, and the preparations for landing commenced. The Board of Works had, on very short notice, improvised a handsome landing-stage, covered with scarlet bunting, from which a smart and tasteful archway opened to the vessel, which was now moored close to the pier. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant came down by the quarter-past ten o'clock train, and was rowed on board the royal yacht from the St. George's Club battery in one of the barges of the *Ajax*. Her Majesty graciously received his excellency in the deck saloon, and the greeting of the Prince Consort was also particularly cordial and courteous. Immediately after the arrival on deck of the Lord-Lieutenant, the royal vessel made slowly for the landing place, and a few privileged persons were admitted on board. Amongst those present on the platform were the Kingstown Harbour Commissioners. The other occupants of the platform who awaited her Majesty's landing were Field-Marshal Lord Gough, Sir George Brown, commander of the forces in Ireland, and staff, Colonel Lake, Colonel Brownrigg, &c., and the board of the railway company. The platform galleries, which would hold about 1,500 persons, were well filled, principally with ladies. A rather late arrival on the platform was Sir Robert Peel, the right honourable baronet having missed the train, but on his arrival he was immediately honoured with the royal recognition.

The Queen could be seen giving a direction to Earl Granville; his lordship immediately communicated with his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, and the latter nobleman came on shore and brought back Sir Robert, who was presented to her Majesty, and had a peculiarly gracious reception. The Prince Consort was also especially frank and friendly in his recognition of the

right hon. baronet. I think that the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary were the only two persons who went on board, and immediately after the presentation of the latter the landing took place.

The Queen and her family slowly walked on shore:—

Her Majesty, who was clad in the deepest and plainest mourning, leant on the arm of the Prince Consort, similarly attired. The royal children—the Princesses Alice and Helena and Prince Arthur Patrick, attended by Miss Hilliard—followed, also in mourning, as was, in fact, every one in the procession, so that the whole had a most singular and solemn effect. A cheer, faint and timid, was set up, but it was stifled in a moment; evidently in respectful sympathy with the illustrious mourner; a few handkerchiefs were slowly waved, but no demonstration took place inconsistent with a greeting of the most solemn and sympathising character. Her Majesty seemed fully to appreciate the deportment of the people, and to be pleased. She raised her head sadly, bowed round very gravely, but very courteously, and at once stepped into the carriage. The royal family alone occupied the royal carriage, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant following in the next. One carriage was occupied by the directors and two by the viceregal household and the staff, and when all had taken their places, the train proceeded rapidly to town. As it emerged into the open space from the covered landing-stage, an immense crowd was observable, packed densely over the open, and although composed as it was of all classes of people, and of course having the humblest in the great majority, the same delicacy of deportment was observable as on the platform amongst the elite. The people cheered in a subdued manner, and her Majesty stood up in her carriage, and, bowing on both sides, permitted them to see how real was the sorrow which rendered this royal visit so exceptional in all its arrangements. All the discontent of the day before had disappeared, a sorrowing Queen presented herself to a loyal and sympathising people, and the meeting was far more interesting than could have been the most gorgeous and festive pageant.

At the Dublin terminus the public were rigidly excluded. There were none present but Mr. Hill, the superintendent, and five policemen.

Lord Carlisle showed much agility in escaping from the platform the moment the train had arrived, and hurried off to the Viceregal Lodge, to be in readiness to receive his Royal mistress. A guard of honour occupied the front of the station in Westland-row, and an escort of Dragoons surrounded the Royal carriages. Outside of them, a sovereign's best body-guard, a numerous and loyal people, filled the streets, crowded all the windows, crested the housetops, and convulsively hugged the chimneys. There was more cheering here, especially when the Royal carriage was thrown open, and the people could see its illustrious occupants.

Her Majesty bowed frequently, and drove off at a moderate pace to the Viceregal Lodge, which was entirely given up to the Queen during her stay. The day was raw and rainy. All along the route was crowded, though by no means so much as it would have been had the weather been less unfavourable. No flags, or banners, or decorative demonstrations of any kind were attempted, in compliance with what is universally understood to be the wish of her Majesty. The cortege passed along Westland-row, and thence by College-green and Westmoreland-street, over Carlisle-bridge and along the quays to the Phoenix-park. All along these roads the paths were fairly thronged—all the windows especially crowded, and a perfect ripple and flutter of handkerchiefs streamed from each. At the Viceregal Lodge her Majesty was received by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had come up from the Curragh in the morning specially to meet her Majesty. The rest of the day proved as unfavourable as its commencement. Yet, later in the afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince Consort drove out for a short time, visiting Trinity College Library, the Kildare-street Club, and the Fine Arts Exhibition. Only the Prince, however, was present at the latter. In the evening there was a banquet at the Lodge, to which, among others, the Lord-Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir R. Peel were invited.

On Friday, at eleven o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor drove in state to the lodge, and had the honour of personally presenting the address of the corporation to her Majesty, who briefly thanked his lordship for the kind congratulations of the citizens of Dublin, and intimated that she would on a future occasion communicate a formal reply to the address. The Prince Consort proceeded, attended by Major Du Plat, to the Curragh camp, at half-past ten, and returned in the afternoon.

The Princesses Helena and Alice, and Prince Alfred, accompanied by the Hon. Victoria and Mr. Stewart Wortley, visited the Castle in the morning. They next went through the entire suite of apartments of the Chapel Royal and St. Patrick's Hall, and then proceeded to Trinity College, where they visited the Examination Hall, the Library, and the Museum. They afterwards proceeded to the National Education Board.

After the return of the Prince Consort from the Curragh, her Majesty, with his Royal Highness and suite, went soon after five o'clock to the Exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society. There were great crowds along the streets through which the Royal cortege passed. Everywhere en route her Majesty received the warmest demonstrations of respectful and affectionate loyalty. On all her excursions the Queen appears in an open carriage, so that she can be seen by all. Even during the quick rain which fell when she entered Dublin, on Thursday morning, the carriage was never closed either over herself or the princesses who followed in the second carriage.

On Saturday morning, the Queen, Prince, &c., proceeded to the Curragh Camp, and were received with a Royal salute. The review commenced with the marching past of the troops in the centre of the

plain opposite the clock-tower. A sham fight then ensued, and occupied several hours. The manoeuvres were on a most extensive scale. The Royal cortège was followed in its movements over the plain by a vast crowd. The weather was showery. The number of troops on the ground exceeded 15,000 men. The sham fight concluded at two o'clock, when her Majesty and the Prince Consort proceeded to the quarters of the Prince of Wales, where they partook of luncheon. The Queen and Royal party returned to Dublin shortly before six o'clock, and proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge, amid the reiterated cheering of those who lined the route.

The great drawback to the review was the state of the weather:—

During the interval that had elapsed since the arrival of the Queen the whole sky had become overcast with formidable-looking clouds. There had been one or two premonitory showers before, but there was no mistake about what was then coming—it was a regular storm, and one from which in the centre of that huge plain there was no hope of shelter or escape. Just as the troops were on the hill in readiness for marching the down-pour began very suddenly, and fell at once in torrents. Her Majesty for a few minutes used an umbrella, but the rain was so solid and the wind so strong, that it gave but slight protection, and after a short interval, and with evident reluctance, she ordered the carriage to be closed. The Prince Consort, in his Field Marshal's uniform, and Prince Alfred, in his midshipman's dress, sat out the storm, which lasted more than an hour, without moving an inch, or even turning their backs to its fury. They were completely saturated, and so also, of course, was the Prince of Wales, standing exposed on the hill-top at the head of his company of Grenadiers. Of course, all the other officers on the ground were in the same miserable condition, and for that matter, so were the spectators too, but the latter, at least, had the option of leaving, which the former, of course, had not. Prince Albert and Prince Alfred, in fact, remained in their wet clothes till they returned to Dublin in the evening. When such an example as this was set by the Royal family, it is, perhaps, needless to say how it was imitated by their Staff and the great crowd of ladies and gentlemen on horseback who were near the flagstaff. Nobody moved, though the rain was pouring from uniforms and riding-habits, and it appeared as if the very drenched condition of every one was rather a source of merriment than annoyance.

When the evolutions of the day were over her Majesty returned to the quarters of the Prince of Wales, where it is fair to suppose his Royal Highness entertained his august guests most hospitably, as the time for the royal train's departure was altered from a quarter past three to four o'clock. Our correspondent gives us a glimpse of the young grenadier:—

A modest church raises its little steeple within "the lines" on one side as you enter, and on the other are the plain, substantial, and not over large "quarters" of our young royal grenadier. This latter is a comfortable wooden cottage—nothing more—and a single sentinel pacing up and down at the corner affords the only indication that any one lives within more than ordinary field-officer. The Prince has evidently made up his mind to be a soldier, as he takes his drills like a man, and "roughs it," wet or dry, the same as the humblest private in the camp. He is universally popular, and is admired as a fine, hearty, manly young fellow, just as much as he is respected as the heir to the greatest crown in the world. The peasants of the surrounding country take the greatest interest in the movements of his royal highness, and often touch their hats and ask "his honour what o'clock it is?" in order that they may afterwards boast of having held conversation with royalty. The Prince always tells them good humouredly, and wins more loyalty by this simple condescension than could be achieved by the most haughty demeanour, or imposing state.

The same pleasant writer (of the *Daily News*) has the following reference to the new Irish Secretary:—

I may mention here, whilst on the subject of vehicular demonstrations, that the "turn-out" of Sir Robert Peel and Lady Emily Peel—whose position is already secured in the esteem and favour of the people—is an object of great attraction. It is a low phaeton, drawn by two magnificent horses, and the people are never tired gazing at the young and graceful couple and their peculiarly elegant equipage. It seems to be generally thought here that Sir Robert Peel's appointment will turn out to be one of Lord Palmerston's successes. In the first place, the people claim the right hon. baronet as half an Irishman, being the son of the beautiful Miss Floyd, who was once the reigning belle of the Irish Court. This is a grand step to begin with, but it was well supported by his manly appearance and frank friendly manner, which is above all things what the Irish people like. Sir Robert also likes horses, and can ride them, and if with a little careful study he can also educate himself up to a moderate relish for whisky punch, I have no doubt that he will get on at Dublin Castle much better than the most orderly "bluebook in breeches" that could be sent over.

The report that the Queen wishes to discourage all popular demonstration is contradicted:—

I have it on exceedingly good authority, that her Majesty, with her intuitive quickness of perception, saw the state of things at once, and that she was not at all obliged to those officious officials who had exhibited such tremendous zeal in frightening the people about their Sovereign's health, and cautioning them against any marked demonstrations of welcome. The Queen likes her people to come about her—respectfully, of course; she is gratified and proud of their loyal homage, and on this occasion took every means, consistent with her royal dignity, to neutralise the mischief which had been done by her subordinates. I never saw her Majesty look better than she did on stepping into the royal carriage, followed by the Princesses, at the Curragh terminus. The party were, of course, all in deep mourning, but otherwise they looked well and happy, and bowed repeatedly and graciously to the people. The Princess Alice looked especially well, and was universally admired. The gentlemen of the cortège were all on horseback. The Prince Consort, who rode his favourite Irish mare, wore the uniform of a general officer and the ribbon of the order of St. Patrick; Prince

Alfred, in the uniform of a smart young "middy," cantered along on his pony, and a brilliant staff of greater or less degree clustered round, as the carriages drove rapidly off to the camp. It was a very brilliant sight as looked at from my elevated position, and reminded me of the Cup-day at Ascot.

Her Majesty attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Viceregal Lodge on Sunday morning.

On Monday, about noon, the Royal party proceeded on their southward journey, reaching Killarney at 6.30 p.m. At all the stations along the line great crowds assembled, who greeted the Royal party with loud cheers as the train passed. At Portarlinton the train stopped for five minutes. A guard of honour of constabulary was drawn up to receive her Majesty, who was loudly and repeatedly cheered. At Mr. Kemmis's, Share Lodge, a tasteful arch had been erected, covered with evergreens. At Thurles a great demonstration took place. The station was crowded to suffocation by the peasantry of the surrounding districts, who welcomed her Majesty with a cheer such as the Tipperary boys only give. The station was most tastefully decorated with evergreens, and each engine in reserve and all the switches were also decorated. At Mallow the station was filled with a large assembly of gentlemen and handsomely-dressed ladies, by whom the Queen and Royal party were most enthusiastically cheered, which her Majesty acknowledged by smiling and bowing repeatedly. The town council of Mallow presented a loyal address of welcome. Among those in waiting on the platform of Killarney station to receive her Majesty were Lord Castlerosse, the Right Hon. H. Castlerosse, the Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, Sir William Godfrey (High Sheriff of the county), the Knight of Kerry, James O'Connell, J.P. (brother of the late Daniel O'Connell), the Rev. Richard Herbert, John Lanigan, M.P., N. P. Leader, M.P., General Bloomfield, J.P., Viscount Downe, Viscount Massey, the Rev. James O'Halloran, P.P., the Rev. Mr. Griffin (secretary to the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese), the Dean of Ardfer, &c. Her Majesty proceeded in a carriage to Killarney House, and seemed greatly impressed and highly pleased with the enthusiasm of the people. When the cortège got down amongst them she bowed repeatedly to the right and left to them with a marked and gracious manner, and frequently smiled with gratification at the eagerness at which the peasantry, men and women, rushed around the carriage to see and cheer. The cortège passed the grand entrance of Killarney House, and went down the picturesque road towards Rosse Island, when they entered Killarney demesne by the keeper's gate under a triumphal arch. At Presgat Valing, the drive in this beautiful demesne, the Kenlare tenantry with their families were congregated; they presented a most comfortable appearance, and were loud in their acclamations. In about three-quarters of an hour the Queen arrived at the terrace in front of Killarney-house, where she was received, amid great splendour and the loud cheers of the highly respectable assemblage, by Lord Castlerosse and his lady. The Queen was most friendly in her manner, and also very animated. She stood on the terrace for some minutes, looking around on the magnificent scenery before her eyes, and she shook hands warmly with host and hostess, amid great cheering. She entered the mansion, leaning on Lord Castlerosse's arm, and the Prince Consort followed with Lady Castlerosse. The royal standard was run up on the flagstaff on the top of the house.

An Aberdeen telegram announces that the younger members of the Royal family arrived at Balmoral Castle at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has gone to Germany for a few weeks, and has joined the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary at their chateau near Frankfurt.

Monday being the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort, who was born on the 26th of August, 1819, the bells of the various metropolitan churches rang a merry peal. The royal standard was hoisted at the Post Office, Tower, Custom House, and other Government offices, as well as at the Tilbury Fort, and Woolwich Arsenal.

It has been recommended that Prince Leopold shall pass the ensuing winter in a mild climate, and his Royal Highness will accordingly proceed to Italy in October. The young prince will travel incognito, and his suite will consist only of his governor, physician, and tutor.

Lord Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Saturday afternoon, from Walmer Castle, Kent. Lord Granville is the Cabinet Minister in attendance on the Queen during her stay in Ireland. The Home Secretary, Sir G. Grey, remains in the North. The Duke of Newcastle continues at his seat, Clumber-park. Mr. Milner Gibson has arrived at the North of Scotland. Mr. Gladstone and the other members of the Cabinet are absent from town. Lord Palmerston will, it is expected, return to Walmer Castle in the early part of the week.—*Observer*.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Roundell Palmer, her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have appointed Lord Stanley, M.P., to be a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

Christiana, Queen-Mother of Spain, and her husband, who have been on a visit to Envaland, and resided for some time at Brighton, left Folkestone on Tuesday morning for Boulogne, en route for Rome.

We understand that Lord Clyde will leave town in a few days for Germany as the military represen-

tative of England at the important military manoeuvres of the Prussian army about to take place between Coblenz and Dusseldorf.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left London on Monday for Walmer Castle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone are staying at Penmaenmaur, Conway.

Law, Police, and Assize.

CONVICTION OF THE BARON DE VIDIL, AND SENTENCE.

The trial of Baron Alfred Louis Pons de Vidil, took place at the Central Criminal Court on Friday. The first count of the indictment charged the prisoner with maliciously wounding his son, Alfred John de Vidil, with intent to kill him. In the other counts the intent of the prisoner was said to be to do him grievous bodily harm, and to maim or disable him, and there was a count for unlawfully wounding. The demeanour of the baron was cool and collected. Mr. Clark, for the prosecution, in his address alluded to the fact that the whip with which the baron struck his son could not be found, although diligent search had been made. He also stated that the prisoner would by the death of his son have come into the possession of 10,000*l.*, and ultimately to 20,000*l.* in case the latter had no will. Young Vidil, when called, declined to take the oath and give evidence, and although admonished two or three times by the judge (Mr. Justice Blackburn) still declined, and said he was prepared to suffer the consequences. The judge said that the law must be vindicated, or at some future time, if a witness knew he could refuse to give evidence the most disastrous consequences might arise. He therefore committed him for one month to the Queen's Bench, and the young man was removed in custody. This incident caused the greatest interest. The young man's voice during this part of the proceedings could scarcely be heard, and he never turned his eyes upon the prisoner, but endeavoured to avoid meeting his gaze. He seemed in very delicate health. The medical and other evidence already reported was then given, and the evidence of the prisoner having parted with his interest in his wife's marriage settlement was also produced. Sergeant Ballantine, for the defence, complained that means had been taken to excite the public mind previously to the trial. He then argued that to suppose a father would have attempted to kill his son in the way described was to suppose that he was a madman. On the other hand, if the son wished to save his father he would have stayed away, and saved the exhibition they had just seen. The son was, in fact, a person of weak intellect. All that had been proved was that there was a quarrel, or a squabble, and although some blows had been given, nothing more would have taken place. The Hon. S. Barrington, Colonel Tarleton, Prince Demidoff, Viscount Torrington, and others, gave the prisoner a high character for honour and humanity. The judge summed up, and the jury, after a consultation of twenty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of unlawfully wounding. The judge sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour. When the prisoner was called upon to receive judgment, he appeared extremely anxious. The impression in the Court appeared to be that he expected a severer punishment.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ALLEGED FRAUD.—A remarkable case was brought under the notice of the magistrate at Marlborough-street Police-court on Wednesday. Vincent Collucci, an Italian artist, was charged with fraudulently obtaining 1,900*l.* from Miss Frederica Johnstone, a young lady residing at Twickenham. As stated by the solicitor for the prosecution, the facts were briefly these:—Meeting accidentally at the house of a gentleman, an acquaintance commenced, which resulted in a declaration of affection on the part of the artist, and a correspondence extending to a considerable number of letters. Having, however, her suspicions aroused by her lover making frequent demands for money, accompanied in some instances by threats, the lady requested to have her letters returned. This was refused, unless upon payment of 2,000*l.* To this the lady ultimately consented; a meeting was appointed—parcels exchanged, the one containing bank-notes, the other professing to be the letters stipulated for. On reaching home, however, the lady found she had been deceived, her parcel consisting of bits of old newspapers. The prisoner was remanded, the lady being too ill to attend the court. On Monday the case was resumed. Miss Johnstone herself appeared in the witness box and fully bore out the statements contained in the opening speech of counsel. Some letters, to, which had been addressed by the prisoner to the lady, were read. Ultimately, the case was again remanded till Tuesday next.

A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED OF FORGERY.—At the Central Criminal Court, the Rev. James Roe was arraigned on a charge of forging a cheque for 6,000*l.* The prisoner, it appeared, was dissatisfied with the amount of the bequest left him by his uncle, and he conceived the idea of forging the cheque in his uncle's name, dating it the day before he died, and sending it to himself in a letter, as if from his uncle. The fraud was discovered in the course of a Chancery suit instituted by the prisoner against the executors for the recovery of this 6,000*l.* A great deal of ingenuity was exhibited by the accused in forging the post-marks upon the spurious letter. The trial closed yesterday with a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence, ten years' penal servitude. The prisoner

did not exhibit the slightest emotion either at the verdict or when sentence was pronounced upon him.

THE WOOLWICH MURDER.—A young man of hardened character, named Peter Masterman, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, for the murder at Woolwich of Sergeant Murphy, by suddenly attacking him with a poker. Prisoner had been apprehended by the picket for being out without leave, and deceased, in the exercise of his duty, had written the charge against him and others. Prisoner had been drinking, but clearly knew what he was doing; and remarked that deceased had once got him three months for throwing a quart pot at him, and that he had long had the poker in store for him. He was convicted, but recommended to mercy, as not having been sober. The Judge, in passing sentence of death, held out no hope of remission; and the prisoner actually laughed as he left the dock!

Miscellaneous News.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.—A successor to the late Mr. Braidwood, of the London Fire Brigade, has been found in the superintendent of the Belfast Fire Brigade, Captain E. M. Shaw.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern is still lying in the Mersey, and was visited last week by nearly 30,000 persons. Her next trip will take place early in September.

SURAT COTTON GOING TO NORTH AMERICA.—A very novel and unprecedented event has just taken place at Liverpool. At that port no less than 15,000 bales of Surat cotton were last week exported to New York, a proof that the "cotton famine" has already set in in the Northern States.

THE MASONS AND THE HOUR-PAY SYSTEM.—The masons, we understand, are on the point of withdrawing their men from all the country jobs of the hour-system masters (now twenty-five in number). The men are, it is said, in high spirits; their funds are better than ever, and their balance-sheets show subscriptions from a great number of trades in all parts of the country. The Paris operatives are just now complaining bitterly of the hour system, which had been tried in many of their trades since 1848. It has led, they say, to systematic overtime and to irregular hours.—*Spectator*.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, as Mrs. Moylar, the wife of a tradesman residing in Grafton-street, Liverpool, was passing from one room to another, her foot by some means slipped and she fell forward, breaking a jug which she was carrying at the time, a piece of which entered her throat, entirely severing the jugular vein. Medical aid was instantly sent for, but though Dr. Pearson was promptly on the spot, his aid was useless, as life was extinct. She led a most exemplary life, and was beloved by all who knew her, and who now deeply regret her melancholy death. She leaves a husband and four children.—*Globe*.

POST-OFFICE GRIEVANCES.—A meeting of about 600 Post-office employees took place on Wednesday evening, to express dissatisfaction with the new scale of salaries just adopted professedly to improve the position of the men. One of the speakers declared that the new scale was a complete mockery; for example, those men who had been from three to sixteen years in the service received no rise at all, while one man, who had been forty-two years in the service, only received a rise of 1s. per week, being raised from 25s. to 26s. per week. (Hear.) Similar sentiments were expressed by others, and resolutions recording these sentiments and calling for Parliamentary inquiry were adopted.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.—Another week of splendid harvest weather has enabled our farmers to make great and rapid progress in the fields. A very large proportion of the wheat crops has been secured and carted in admirable condition; indeed, the wheat harvest in this district must, as a rule, be fast drawing to a conclusion. The reports which reach us confirm very decidedly the statements previously prevalent as to the character of the wheat harvest. The condition and quality of the new wheats on the well-farmed and good lands are unusually fine; but the yield is not so large, perhaps, as was at one time anticipated, though they weigh remarkably well.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG AND HIS WORKMEN.—On Monday evening a most interesting soiree of the workmen employed on the Elswick ordnance and engine works, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was held in the pattern-shop on the works. No less than 2,500 persons sat down to tea. After tea, in the absence of Sir W. G. Armstrong, the chair was taken by G. W. Randal, one of the partners in the establishment, and speeches in furtherance of the interests of education were delivered by Mr. S. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. R. Lambert, and several clergymen and other gentlemen. There are 3,000 men and boys employed upon the Elswick ordnance and engine works, and their united wages amount to more than 5,000l. a fortnight.

THE LATE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—The will of the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., G.C.H., P.C., D.C.L., was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 13th inst. by the executor undermentioned. The contents of the will are comprised within one clause, and are as follows:—"I devise and bequeath all my real and personal estates to my friend Henry Smith, of Maid's Morton, in the county of Bucks, gentleman, to hold the same to the said Henry Smith, his executors, administrators, and assigns, but as to the estates vested in me upon trust subject to the equities affecting the same.

And I appoint the said Henry Smith sole executor. Dated July 28, 1856. Signed, Buckingham and Chandos. Attested by Robert Southes and N. R. Southes, solicitors, Ely-place."

THE HARVEST IN THE EAST.—Up to yesterday the weather still continued fine in the Eastern district, and the few remaining fields remaining uncut were being vigorously attacked. The wheat crop is now pretty well secured in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and, as previously stated in the *Times*, it has been harvested in splendid condition, although here and there complaints are made with regard to the quantity obtained. The barley harvest is not so far advanced, but for the most part farmers will conclude their field operations by Saturday evening. Such an uninterrupted fine season at this the most critical period of the farmer's year has not been remarked for some time, and the excellent condition of the new crop will go far towards repairing any deficiency which may exist as to quantity.

GREAT TEMPERANCE FETE AT BROMLEY.—A large and extremely gratifying gathering of the friends of temperance took place yesterday in the grounds of Harper Twelvrees, Esq., at Eversley House, Bromley. Nearly 9,000 persons assembled, and were highly delighted with the varied entertainments provided; amongst which were a balloon ascent, punchinello, fireworks, and some excellent glee singing by the Bromley Choral Society. A number of temperance addresses were delivered by able speakers, including Mr. Twelvrees, P. Wilkinson, Esq., of Totteridge-park, John Noble, Esq., J.P., the Rev. Dawson Burns, and others. Every one present seemed abundantly satisfied, and the enterprise may be considered to have been highly successful.

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—A numerous attended meeting of the most influential among the Liberal politicians of South Lancashire was being held on Friday afternoon, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester. The meeting was summoned by a private circular, and reporters were not admitted; but it is understood the object was to consider how best to provide for a vigilant and thorough-going attention to the electoral register of the constituency, in the interests of the Liberal party. It is alleged that the Conservative ascendancy in South Lancashire during a few years past is, in a great measure, if not entirely, owing to a less effective organisation on the part of the Liberals than was in existence from 1844 to 1857.

PRINCE ALFRED.—Among other on *dits* afloat respecting the Prince's recent trip to Liverpool on board the *Arabia* is one to the following effect:—His Royal Highness was so exceedingly taciturn and distant to the passengers generally, dining by himself when the others were on deck, and enjoying a smoke in the most out-of-the-way retreats, that a Yankee asked Major Cowell the reason of such conduct. He was gravely informed that "the Prince was acting under special instructions from the British Embassy at Washington." Subsequently Major Cowell inquired of the Yankee touching American matters, but was informed by him, in reply, that he must excuse him saying anything, as "the United States' Government had particularly requested him to be reserved on such topics." Major Cowell could not but appreciate the *tu quoque*.—*Liverpool Albion*.

A PARLIAMENTARY EXCURSION TRIP.—On Monday about 750 of the inhabitants of the borough of Bury, Lancashire, made an excursion into Warwickshire. The excursionists availed themselves of one of Marcus's cheap trips, and left Bury, by train, at an early hour in the morning; and during the day they visited Warwick Castle, Kenilworth Castle, Stratford-on-Avon, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. They were subsequently entertained by the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, M.P., at his seat, Hampton-in-Arden, and a capacious tent, sufficient to accommodate more than a thousand persons, was erected for the refectory of the guests, for whom abundant provision was made. Speeches expressive of the cordial relations subsisting between the Right Hon. M.P., and his constituents were delivered after the meeting.

EXCURSION OF MESSRS. COCKERELL AND CO'S EMPLOYEES.—On Wednesday last the employees of Messrs. G. J. Cockerell and Co., coal merchants to her Majesty, with their wives, numbering altogether about 230, were entertained by their employers at the Crystal Palace, where a substantial dinner was provided for them. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Sheriff Elect G. J. Cockerell, the head of the firm, supported by his brother and two sons. After doing ample justice to the liberal supplies, the usual loyal toast, "The Queen and Royal Family," was drunk with enthusiasm, followed by the health of the various classes employed, which were responded to in the warmest terms by the leading men in each department. The health of the members of the firm was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm; and the happy party was only broken up by the appearance of Blondin walking on the rope. After partaking of the "cup that cheers, but not inebriates," the joyful party returned home in the vans of their employers, much gratified with the liberality which had been shown to them.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.—The following letter has been received from Dr. Livingstone:—"On board Pioneer, at Sea, Feb. 15, 1861. My dear Sir,—I am desired by Mr. King to enclose an answer to his communication of Sept. 13, 1860, to you. You will see that I cannot recommend our coloured brethren to try their skill in Africa. We found that our Kroomen even, from West Coast, suffered from fever; and it is well known that re-

sidence in a healthy climate renders them quite as liable, perhaps more so, to be cut off as Europeans; a slight attack prostrates them. When lately at Victoria Falls my brother had a severe attack, took our remedy, and marched next day on foot. Africans do not possess the energy of Europeans, and need about as many comforts. The event of most interest and importance in this out-of-the-world region is the arrival of Bishop Mackenzie and his staff of missionaries. They look a fine set of fellows all of them, and the bishop is without doubt the A. I. of the party. They appear to have sound practical views of the work before them, and with all my heart I wish them success. We have a real steamer at last, and, with God's blessing, will now do some service. Our hindrances have turned out for the best, but no thanks to the agents who hindered us."

PURSUIT OF A RUNAWAY BANKRUPT.—An Austrian trader in London, named Ladislau Kiss, became a bankrupt not long ago, and absconded, carrying off, it was believed, a very large amount of property. Other means of acquiring information about him having failed, Haydon, the well-known City detective, was sent abroad in pursuit. Proceeding first to Malta, he traced the runaway to Naples, Genoa, and Turin, and in the latter city met him in the street, identifying him by a photograph. Here, however, the defects of international law in relation to such cases formed a very inconvenient obstacle; and, while negotiations were going on with the authorities, Kiss appeared to have heard of his danger, for he suddenly escaped, and went first to Milan, thence to Peschiera, and finally to Venice. Haydon followed, and found him in the latter place, but he claimed the protection of Austrian law. Under that law he is liable to severe punishment, but not to be given up, and Haydon has therefore left him in a Venetian prison.

SERIOUS BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday evening week Mr. Coxwell, the celebrated aeronaut, made an ascent from Congleton, at about seven o'clock, and was accompanied by two young gentlemen, Alfred and Thomas Pearson, of Buglawton, near Congleton. The wind was blowing violently at the time of the ascent, and in a few minutes carried the balloon in the direction of Buxton. The aeronaut attempted to land on the flat, open, and bleak country in the neighbourhood of Buxton, but he found it impossible to accomplish his object on account of the wind, which was increasing in violence. He let go his grappling hooks, but they were useless. The car of the balloon was dashed against three stone walls, completely knocking down the portions against which it struck. By some means or other the balloon burst, and was thus brought to a stand. Mr. Coxwell has escaped with superficial bruises, but Mr. T. Pearson is dangerously hurt. The other young gentleman had his arm broken. The sufferers had to be conveyed to Buxton.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. J. H. Pepper, F.G.S., having resumed the management of this popular place of instructive amusement, last evening the institution was crowded to excess to welcome that gentleman back to the scene of his former labours. The programme of amusements is both extensive and varied. The entertainment commenced last evening with an interesting lecture on electricity, introducing a variety of experiments on coil machines. The great event of the evening was Mr. Pepper's lecture on "Ventilation." Mr. Pepper, on appearing upon the platform, was received with loud and repeated bursts of applause. Mr. Pepper then said he was extremely gratified at the manner in which he had been received. It was now more than three years since he had left the institution, and no one could be more gratified than he was on his return. He would take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the unpaid labours of his predecessor, Mr. Phené, who had devoted a great deal of time and attention to the service of the institution. He concluded by expressing a hope that all his friends would do their best to increase the usefulness of the institution, which combined amusement with instruction. Mr. Pepper then proceeded to deliver his lecture on that important subject, "Ventilation."

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Philip Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., C.B., late Governor of British Guiana, is to succeed Sir George Grey at the Cape of Good Hope; Francis Hincks, Esq., now Governor of Barbadoes, is to succeed Mr. Wodehouse in British Guiana; James Walker, Esq., now Secretary of Barbadoes, and who has for some time temporarily administered several governments, is to succeed Mr. Hincks at Barbadoes; the Hon. Arthur Gordon, the youngest son of the late Earl of Aberdeen, is to succeed the Hon. Henry Manners Sutton in New Brunswick; Colonel Gore Browne, C.B., late Governor of New Zealand, is to succeed Sir Henry E. F. Young, in Tasmania; Sir Dominic Daly, late Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, is to succeed Sir Richard Macdonnell, in South Australia; J. S. Hampton, Esq., formerly Controller-General of Convicts in Tasmania, is to succeed A. E. Kennedy, Esq., in Western Australia; Thomas Price, Esq., now President of the Virginian Islands, is to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Ord, lately promoted to Bermuda, in Dominica; Charles Nesbitt, Esq., now Secretary in the Bahamas, is to succeed E. E. Eyre, Esq., in St. Vincent; James R. Longden, Esq., now Secretary in the Falkland Islands, is to succeed Mr. Price in the Virginian Islands.—*Times*.

A "FIRST-CLASS" BEGGAR.—The Montrose (Rifle shooting) Gathering, it would seem, has been a profitable fair for mendicants, for on Friday one of that tribe, dressed in ragged habiliments, asked and paid for a first-class ticket for a distant station, and took

his seat in the cushioned carriage. Several parties of ten applied to the guard to eject the intruder, but the "jolly beggar" coolly showed the official his ticket and kept his seat.—*Montrose Standard*.

DRINKING WHEN HEATED.—At Warminster Common, Peter Tucker, aged fifty-nine years, had been engaged all day reaping, and when in a great perspiration drew some water from a well, drank about a pint of it, and died instantly, from the effect on the system, causing an accumulation of blood in the heart and the rupture of a vessel.

STRANGE QUARTERS AT MARGATE.—The town of Margate has been so densely packed with visitors during the past week or two, that many who made no provision for obtaining accommodation before getting to the place have had to make the most curious shifts with regard to lodgings. Saturday nights pour in visitors by boat and railway by hundreds, and almost every house being crammed with lodgers, the greatest difficulty is found in getting shelter. Many who would willingly pay any amount of money for accommodation of any sort are obliged to sleep in stables, in bathing-machines, under shop counters, and not unfrequently in the corn-fields.

NEW ACT ON UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.—This act has been printed, and provides that votes at elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of voting-papers. The object of the act is to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. It is now lawful for electors to vote by means of voting-papers, in lieu of attending to vote in person; to nominate any other electors of the same University competent to make the declaration required. The voting-papers may be inspected by any person now entitled to object to votes, and such papers are to be filed. A penalty by fine, or imprisonment for one year for a misdemeanour, is to be imposed upon any person falsely signing a voting-paper, or otherwise fraudulently acting in any manner respecting the same. The papers are not to be liable to stamp duty.

MORMON EMIGRATION.—A vessel having been chartered to convey a cargo of 500 Mormons from Liverpool to the United States en route to the settlements in Utah territory, about 70 men, women, boys, and girls, forming the contingent supplied by the London district, assembled on Saturday morning at the Euston terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, under the charge of "Elder" Joseph Gibbs. All seemed to belong to the working classes, and the proportion of the sexes was about equal. Many of their relatives attended at the station to bid them farewell. From the report of a conference recently held at the Great Salt Lake City, it appears that the Mormon rulers are enumerated as follows:—First Presidency, 3; Apostles, 7; Seventies, 2,086; High Priests, 715; Elders, 994; Priests, 514; Teachers, 475; Deacons, 227. There are 331 Mormon missionaries from Utah in different portions of the earth, and 156 were elected at the conference, who were to be despatched immediately.

MOVEMENTS OF LONDON THIEVES.—Sergeant Brett, of the City Detective Force, was sent over to Belfast to watch and counteract the movements of London swill mobmen on the occasion of the recent *filles*. On the second day of the agricultural show, a person "got up" like a well-to-do English farmer had attracted a crowd around him, while he descanted upon the merits and defects of some of the prize cattle. Brett walked up to look at what was going on, when in a moment he recognised under the dress of the rich English agriculturist no less a person than "Jam Belcher," a notorious swill mobman and garotter, from London. Belcher saw he was detected, and exclaimed, much to the merriment of the bystanders, "Oh, Mr. Brett, pray let me go; I'm only here for pleasure. I will do anything you wish so that you don't lock me up." He was locked up notwithstanding; and at night he was put upon the boat for London, and sent away. Other notorious characters were detected at the grand ball, for which they had obtained tickets at two and three guineas each. They were also speedily deported. Owing to these precautions no robberies were reported at the close of the *filles*.

Literature.

Philosophy of the Infinite: a Treatise on Man's Knowledge of the Infinite Being, in answer to Sir William Hamilton and Dr. Mansel. By Rev. HENRY CALDERWOOD. Second Edition, greatly enlarged. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

WHEN, in 1854, Mr. Calderwood, then an unknown man, produced his "Philosophy of the Infinite, with special reference to the Theories of Sir William Hamilton and M. Cousin," we were among the first to give welcome to a writer whose philosophical ability promised to be of service in the discussions even then clearly pressing forward, of questions not merely grand and important as speculations, but fundamental to a true theology. Sir William Hamilton accounted Mr. Calderwood an antagonist worthy of a reply; and recognised his ingenuity, his independence of thought, and his candid spirit; while, in replying to him, in a letter that has been appended to the *Metaphysical Lectures*, he maintained that his theory of the Infinite was partly misapprehended by his critic, and that the objections to it could, as he attempted to

show in detail, be satisfactorily disposed of. Since then, the views of Sir William Hamilton have come up for more searching reconsideration and for severer criticism than when Mr. Calderwood first wrote; in consequence of the application of their principles made by that most accomplished disputant, but truly negative theologian, Dr. Mansel, to whom we owe the most profitless controversy of the century—if, indeed, it be not largely injurious, by terminating for some minds in the conclusion, which we think to be really logical from the Hamilton-Mansel side, of absolute scepticism. Mr. Calderwood's volume pointed him out as one likely to enter into this controversy; and he has done so in the reconstruction and extension of his former book, with reference throughout to the work of Dr. Mansel, as having done formally and distinctly what Sir William Hamilton did for the most part but indirectly and occasionally,—namely, transferred the results of his arguments concerning the knowledge of Infinity in the abstract, into the sphere of inquiry concerning the knowledge of the Infinite Being who is the object of religious faith. Mr. Calderwood's original purpose is unchanged,—the sum of his doctrine unchanged;—and his effort is still to show, by extended argument, and by the criticism of the theory he opposes and its new applications, that what is true (though he also maintains it to be equally useless as true) in reference to abstract Infinity, is at once false and mischievous as a doctrine of the Infinite Being.

With a view to the course which the discussion has taken, Mr. Calderwood has not merely rewritten the chapters of his earlier work, but has entered largely into the consideration of fundamental principles. Thus, he has more than doubled the size of his treatise by an extended examination into the nature and authority of our belief in the existence of an Infinite Being, the relation of faith and knowledge, and the characteristics of knowledge and thought. In fact the work contains an elaborate answer in detail to the *Limits of Religious Thought*; and, though it could scarcely be useful to attempt to lead the readers of these columns into the mazes and thickets of the philosophical controversy, we shall venture to say, with confidence, that Mr. Calderwood's volume is one of the most important that the Bampton Lecture, now so famous, has called forth. It is indispensable to a full consideration of the subject in controversy; and, with much critical acuteness, comprehensiveness of thought, and energy of reasoning, it grapples with the main doctrine of the Scotch philosopher and the Oxford divine, and goes far to establish what we hold to be the true and immovable ground of theology, against the negative philosophy which, strange to say, orthodoxy has seemed disposed to accept as its own proper place of retreat and defence. We do not think Mr. Calderwood always clear and precise; nor do we accept as decisive some of the results at which he arrives in the course of his discussion of the nature and relation of faith and knowledge. But we value his whole effort as a rightly directed one,—both intellectually strong and morally earnest to intensity,—for the arrest and refutation of a metaphysical speculation, by which (as we fully agree with him) "a heavy blow is struck against philosophy and theology too." We wish we could instance the qualities we attribute to Mr. Calderwood's work by quotation; especially from the chapter on the characteristics of knowledge and of thought, which is at the root of the whole matter; or, by way of defence of the authority of faith, or in illustration of the relation of faith to knowledge—which Hamilton has not traced, which Mansel has not apprehended; or, even were it but the reply to Dr. Mansel's charge against the author, that his doctrine implies two "Absolutes"! Mr. Calderwood may be of incalculable service to such minds as are reluctant to admit the conclusions, "that we can have no knowledge whatever of the Infinite Being, that the 'knowledge of nothing' is the principle and result of all true philosophy," that our faith has no speculative significance, but it is inapplicable for the guidance of thought; and may lead them to a more satisfying result of philosophical inquiry,—namely, "that a finite knowledge of the Infinite Being is a fact in consciousness." And, if "the Infinite beyond thought" "is, and must, and ought to be believed," as Hamilton admits; and if this be, as the words imply, a necessary belief; then, argues Mr. Calderwood, all faith implies a measure of knowledge, and if we must believe in the Infinite, we must also possess some knowledge of the object of that faith, and that knowledge rests on the authority of that necessary belief. Nor is the possibility of that knowledge, he urges, destroyed by such arguments as that we cannot have finite, that is, partial knowledge of the Infinite; seeing that the infinite is one and indivisible, that is, "has no parts, and so cannot be partially known." One is startled to find Hamilton writing those words—they are so plainly sophistical: the reply rises at once,—"a partial

knowledge is not a knowledge of parts; and there is no contradiction in speaking of a partial knowledge of that which is indivisible,"—for partial knowledge is incomplete or inadequate knowledge of the whole object to which our attention is directed. But Mr. Calderwood, while rejecting the alternative to which Hamilton would press him (between a complete knowledge of an existence, and a division of such existence into parts, of which one or more may be completely known), is careful to point out that, in maintaining that we have a knowledge of the Infinite Being, he does not make our knowledge the measure of the object, and, in like manner, does not take thought as the measure of the object about which we think, or conception as the measure of the object which the concept represents. Unless it can be shown that knowledge is necessarily commensurate with its object, the assertion, of a finite and therefore inadequate—but still positive—knowledge of the Infinite One, cannot be proved to involve a contradiction or to be self-repugnant. Our author urges that Sir William Hamilton and his followers, in pursuing their argument, have not distinguished, though they have claimed to do so, between the Infinite in thought and the Infinite as existing. They have taken the Infinite abstractly—and it is then "only a word, or, at best, a definition"—and, in saying that it cannot be embraced within our knowledge, have certainly maintained a self-evident proposition. Indeed, "in Hamilton's discussions on this matter, these things may be observed, (a) that the Infinite contemplated is not the Infinite which 'is, and must, and ought, to be believed,' and has no existence, that is to say, there is no such infinite; (b) that the discussions regarding it are of no value whatever in the interests of philosophical or theological inquiry; (c) that these discussions are a mere intellectual gymnasium,—beating the air for the sake of gaining dexterity in the use of weapons; and (d), they have this disadvantage, even as an intellectual gymnasium, that the conclusion is self-evident before you begin." But the real and vital difference between our author and others, on the one hand, and the Hamiltonians on the other, arises (as we remarked at the outset, and as Mr. Calderwood takes care to keep in his reader's view) from the importation by Sir William, and still more fully by Dr. Mansel, of the doctrine of the abstract Infinite into the sphere of thought as to the Personal Infinite.

Mr. Calderwood's book is eminently readable, for a work in controversial philosophy: and may be perused with interest and advantage, for the sake of its general truths, and its positive doctrine, by those students who have not entered at all into "the Mansel controversy."

Cleanings.

Half-crowns and fourpenny-pieces are no longer being coined.

A national rifle-shooting match has been instituted for Italy by Royal decree.

Mr. Edwin James, who left Europe by the Fulton, arrived at New York on the 5th.

A subscription is being got up in Ireland to purchase and present to Signor Gavazzi a printing-press.

Sir George Cornewall Lewis has found time during the session to write "An Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients."—*Guardian*.

Immense shoals of dog-fish are materially interfering with the herring fishery on the coast of Scotland, one boat having captured 3,000 at a haul.

Messrs. Jackson and Walford are about to bring out a new edition, in a cheap form, of Christopher Anderson's "Annals of the English Bible."

Matthew Phibbs, the man convicted at the last assizes for the double murder in the county Monaghan, was executed at Sligo on Monday. He died repentant.

A young man, applying, a few days since, for the appointment of a schoolmaster in a Highland parish, sent, along with the usual certificates, a photograph of himself.

The Marquis of Normanby is about to publish, through Messrs. Bosworth and Harrison, "A Refutation of the Seven Charges made by Mr. Gladstone against the Duke of Modena."

The French Jockey Club have declined striking out the Baron de Vidil's name from their list, and several members of the aristocracy have consequently resigned.

It is proposed to introduce the cochineal insect into Australia. The cacti on which the insect feeds grow luxuriantly in many parts of the Australian colonies.

A polished granite obelisk has been erected by Mrs. Ingram, in the cemetery at Boston, to the memory of her husband, the late member for that borough, and their eldest son.

M. D'Albarte, of London, has challenged Blondin for 500*l.* to cross the valley at Matlock, from the High Tor to the Heights of Abraham, on a tight-rope 4,000 feet long and 700 feet high.

Another comet is reported to have been observed within the last few days, whose right ascension is 13*h.* 54*m.*, and declination 47 deg., and which appears to be rapidly approaching the earth.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have suspended the issue of their "Tracts for Priests and People" during

This dead season, until October. The seven tracts already published are now bound and sold in a volume.

On Sunday week the ceremony of uncovering a granite column with inscriptions took place at Dives in Normandy. This column is to commemorate the fact that the fleet and army of Duke William the Conqueror assembled at that port in 1066, before sailing for the conquest of England.

A great perambulator case was tried at Bristol on Monday, which created much fun. The question left to the jury was whether a perambulator was permissible on a public footpath. They could not agree, after being looked up some hours, and, therefore, were discharged without a verdict.

A letter from Rome states that Miss Harriet Hosmer has completed her colossal statue of Colonel Benton, of Missouri, to be erected in bronze at St. Louis, when it shall have been cast by the Munich foundry to which the mould will soon be consigned. Miss Hosmer will be represented in the World's Gallery next year at Kensington by her statue of the Captive Queen, Zenobia, which is greatly praised.

FIRE-RESISTING SAFES.—In the case of the great fire at London-bridge, one of these safes, after being exposed to the ordeal of seven weeks' fire, was found to contain in a perfect state the whole of the documents, coin, notes, and warrants of considerable value to the parties interested.

The *Bucks Advertiser* says:—"The once-famed house of Stowe is about to be again restored to the list of the great houses of England, and be rescued from its fallen state, as steps are to be taken to re-furnish suites of rooms for the Dowager Duchess of Buckingham, and the present duke and duchess."

A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* states that Struve, the well-known German democrat, was killed at the battle of Bull's Run, where he commanded a Federalist company.

"An elector of Sheffield" proposes in the *Daily News*, that a subscription be at once entered into for the purpose of presenting Mr. Roebuck with a handsome suit of Austrian livery.

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—On Sunday last some telegraphic despatches for the Russian port of Taganrog, in the Sea of Azoff, were sent direct to that city from the Electric Telegraph Company's station in Telegraph-street, behind the Bank of England. This is the longest direct communication by telegraph ever achieved, the distance being above 2,500 miles. After the messages had been transmitted, the London and Taganrog clerks exchanged some compliments and inquiries as to the weather and the time, the difference in the latter at the two places being about two hours and a quarter. The signals were instantaneous and perfectly distinct.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.—The following epitaph is taken from a country churchyard:—

Here lies Benjamin Snook,
Confectioner and pastry cook;
In the bakehouse he got burnt.
Bakers, here's a lesson to be learnt.

On the same stone:—

Here lies the wife of the above,
Who died of grief for her true love.
Wives learn this lesson—and
Don't worry your husband.

On Wednesday last the numbers who drank at the Royal Exchange fountain amounted to 4,133, from six a.m. to six p.m.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON GOODS.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* suggests whether Irish linen might not in many cases be used instead of cotton, beneficially—or at all events not prejudicially—to the wearers? In shirts, for instance, where, as is generally the case, under waistcoats are worn in this country, I own, it is true, the original coat might be double, but the wear thrice as long. So in ladies' dresses, a light silk cheap material could be substituted at very little more expense, and not expose the wearer to danger from fire as now.

BIRDS AND INSECTS IN FRANCE.—The *Times* republishes in extenso the petitions addressed to the Senate to prevent the slaughter of birds, often previously alluded to. The French eat little birds, and the hunt after them is incessant. Consequently many species, and particularly the sparrow, are becoming extinct, and the petitioners, naturalists of eminence, affirm that the sparrow in particular, when he is proscribed, emigrates. The consequence is a terrible increase in the number of insects, particularly of the white worm, the larva of the cockchafer, which lives on wheat. All birds, say the petitioners, except the carnivorous, are beneficial, and they call for stringent game-laws to protect them. The question excites so much interest in France that it is probable some legislative measure will be adopted.

THE BARON DE VIDIL.—Previous to the Revolution of 1830, Alphonse Vidil, the father of Alfred de Vidil, carried on the business of a glove manufacturer in the Rue Richelieu, Paris, while his son fulfilled the duties of *commis voyageur* to the establishment. In this capacity the latter made frequent visits to England, and became known to the principals of several commercial houses in London. Having secured the patronage of Marshal Soult by some important service rendered to a member of his family, he was appointed by that minister attaché to the French Embassy at Vienna. Subsequently, on the marshal's appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary to England, on her Majesty's coronation, Alfred Louis Pons de Vidil, having been previously ennobled by Louis Philippe, accompanied his patron as attaché, and from that period has resided alternately in London and Paris, a recognised member of the distinguished circles of both capitals.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JAMES DOUGLAS, ESQ., OF CAVERS.—We have to record the sudden death of James Douglas, Esq., of Cavers, well known as an able writer on religious topics, and a man of great religious zeal, which melancholy event took place at Cavers House, Roxburghshire, at half-past seven o'clock on the morning of Saturday. Mr. Douglas had been in a critical state of health for some time previous to leaving Edinburgh for Cavers House, and his stay in the country had not effected any improvement. About ten o'clock on Friday morning, as Mr. Douglas was in the act of leaving the library, after having conducted the morning family devotions, he was suddenly struck with paralytic seizure, and fell to the ground. Dr. Thomson, of Hawick, was summoned, and was speedily in attendance, when he had Mr. Douglas removed to bed, and on examination found that the left side was thoroughly paralysed, and his speech considerably affected, but otherwise he was conscious, and in possession of all his faculties. All the appliances that medical skill could suggest were put in execution, and under the treatment Mr. Douglas slightly improved for a short time; but eventually the paralysis passed on to apoplexy, notwithstanding the unremitting attention and skill of his attendants. The family physician in Edinburgh was summoned, but, being unable to attend, sent Dr. Moir in his stead, who arrived in the course of the day, and confirmed the anticipations of Dr. Thomson that the case was hopeless, and could only recommend a continuance of the treatment which had already been administered. Mr. Douglas became perfectly unconscious about seven o'clock on Friday night, and remained in that state up to the time of his death the following morning. He was in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr. Douglas was the eighteenth in descent from Archibald, second son of James, second Earl of Douglas, who was killed at the battle of Otterburn, 21st July, 1388. Archibald Douglas had from his father the lands and barony of Cavers, with the hereditary sheriffship of Teviotdale. The hereditary sheriffship remained in the family till such jurisdictions were abolished by Act of Parliament, shortly after 1745. Mr. Douglas succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1815, and was married to Emma, daughter of Sir David Carnegie, Bart., of Southesk, who survives him. Mr. Douglas had issue two sons and five daughters, five of whom (one son and four daughters) are living. He succeeded in his estates by his elder son, James, who was married in June, 1858, to Mary Graham, youngest daughter of the late Sir Andrew Agnew. Mr. Douglas in his younger days was a great follower of most of the sports and pastimes of the day; but gave up these after becoming the subject of strong religious impressions. He was a very voluminous writer, principally on controversial subjects. The following are the titles of some of his principal works:—"The Structure of Prophecy," "Popery and Infidelity," "The Philosophy of the Mind," "The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion," "Errors regarding Religion," besides a large number of pamphlets, &c. In his ecclesiastical connexion Mr. Douglas was a Congregationalist. Though active in person as well as in pen in the promotion of his opinions, he was not fond of taking part in public meetings not of a merely devotional character, though he once or twice, many years ago, presided at meetings of the Voluntary Church Society.—*Scotsman*.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD OASTLER.—The gentleman died on Thursday at Harrogate, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was well known as the "factory king." He was prominently and actively associated for many years in efforts, in Yorkshire and Lancashire, to reduce the hours of labour of women and children in factories, and at one period with an agitation in opposition to the new poor-law.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS.—August 10, at Grey Friars House, Reading, the wife of Charles J. Andrews, Esq., of a son.
LEONARD.—August 12, at Whitehall, St. George's, Bristol, the wife of Mr. John Robert Leonard, of a daughter.
WRIGLEY.—August 13, at Stanwix, Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Wrigley, of a son.
WILLIAMS.—August 22, at Harwich, Essex, the wife of O. J. Williams, Esq., of a daughter.
LEATHAM.—August 23, at Heath House, near Wakefield, the wife of E. A. Leatham, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOLTON-LAW.—August 15, at the Independent Chapel, Warley, by the Rev. William Hewgill, Mr. John Bolton, of Halifax, to Mrs. Ruth Law, of the former place.
CROSBY-HILL.—August 19, at St. John's Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. J. W. Crosby, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hill, Cheapside, all of Bradford.
HOPKINS-MONTGOMERY.—August 19, at the Baptist Chapel, Torquay, by the Rev. J. Kings, John Head Hopkins, Esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, to Alicia, second daughter of the late Robert Montgomery, Esq., M.D., of the county of Monaghan, Ireland.
MILLER-ALDRIDGE.—August 21, at Poole, by the Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., the Rev. Josiah Miller, M.A., of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, to Harriette Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Mooring Aldridge, Esq., of Poole.
ROOKE-WHITE.—August 22, at Kingland Congregational Church, by the Rev. Thomas Aveling, Daniel, youngest son of Charles Rooke, Esq., of Hoxton, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of James Whiter, Esq., of Church-road west, Islington.
WILLIAMS-JACOBS.—August 22, at Rodborough Tabernacle, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Joseph Williams, William Frederick Williams, Esq., of North Petherton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Jacobs, of Taunton.

DEATHS.

HAVELOCK.—August 15, at Edmonston, Biggar, N.B., Honoria, daughter of the late Major-General Sir H. Havelock, aged twenty.
STUBINGTON.—August 19, at the house of her son-in-law,

Mr. William Meikle, of Whitehaven, Mrs. Stubington, after a short illness, aged seventy-nine years.
THODEY.—August 19, at Camberwell, Mr. Leighton Thodey, for some years in the house of Messrs. Courtland and Co., Aldermanbury, and brother of the late Mr. Winwood Thodey, of the Poultry.
BRIANT.—August 20, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John Briant, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
QUEKETT.—August 20, aged forty-six, at Pangbourne, Berks, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, John Quekett, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Histology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Conservator of the Hunterian Museum.
OASTLER.—August 22, at Harrogate, aged seventy-one, Richard Oastler, Esq., of Conway, North Wales.
HULL.—August 22, at Barton Cliff, Hants, Frederick, youngest son of the Rev. Edmund Hull, in the twenty-first year of his age.
HAZELL.—August 23, at Stroud Green, Hornsey, of apoplexy, Martha, the beloved wife of Mr. Jonathan Hazell, in her fifty-second year.
CALDECOTT.—August 24, in the seventh-fourth year of his age, William Edwards Caldecott, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.
GAMMON.—August 24, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Laura, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Gammon, aged thirty-one years. Her last words were, "Even so—Come Lord Jesus."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The upward tendency of the Funds continues, though operations are very restricted. On Saturday the stock markets were buoyant. Consols at one period attained a clear rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. There was subsequently a partial relapse, but the quotations at the close of the Stock Exchange were still $\frac{1}{4}$ above those of the previous day. Yesterday the market opened dull, and a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was temporarily quoted, owing to the news of the fresh defeat of the Federal forces in America. A recovery soon occurred, however, to the closing quotations of Saturday, the ease of the money market, and the prospect of an early reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 4 per cent., strengthening confidence. Late in the afternoon a decided impulse was given to prices by a disavowal in the *Moniteur* respecting the Island of Sardinia, and Consols closed $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. higher than on Saturday.

This morning, the English Stock Market opened with increased buoyancy, and several large purchases have been effected, based upon the favourable condition of monetary affairs and the continued fineness of the weather. Consols are 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ for Money, and 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ for Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 92 $\frac{1}{4}$. Exchequer Bills, March, 6s. to 2s. dis. India Stock, 220; ditto, Five per Cent. Loan, 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ 103 $\frac{1}{4}$; ditto, New Loan Scrip, 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ 104 $\frac{1}{4}$; ditto, Five per Cent. Enfacd Paper, 96 $\frac{1}{4}$; ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Enfacd Paper, 103 103 $\frac{1}{4}$; and ditto Debentures, 98 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The discount market continues exceedingly easy. In the expectation that the Bank of England minimum will be reduced to four per cent. on Thursday next—an expectation which is strengthened by the continued influx of gold—good bills were taken to-day at that rate. In exceptional instances transactions occurred a fraction lower. The Bank's discount business appears almost to have left it. There were scarcely any applications there to-day.

Continued firmness is apparent in Foreign Securities, and the dealings are very limited. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79; ditto, 1858, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market; prices, however, have shown increased firmness. Eastern Counties have advanced to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50. Great Western to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110. North Westerns to 93 and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midland to 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 128 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Easterns to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$. London and Brighton are steady at 116 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Foreign and Colonial undertakings the operations have been limited. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, however, have improved to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Antwerp and Rotterdam, to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6. Grand Trunk of Canada, to 20 and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Great Indian Peninsula to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have shown little change of importance. London and Westminster realise 66 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oriental Bank, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51. Union of London, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. Electric Telegraph, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; and English and Australian Copper, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The principal railway meeting of the past week was that of the London and North-Western. The report proposing a dividend of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum was agreed to. The Great Northern have also declared the proposed dividend at the rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts during the past week mention that business generally has shown slight symptoms of improvement. At Manchester there has been rather more inquiry for India goods, but at reduced prices. The woollen trade at Leeds has been steady, while piece goods at Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, have been dealt in to a fair extent. At Leicester there has been more inquiry for worsted hosiery, and at Nottingham and Hincley the operations in cotton hosiery have been moderately active.

It is stated that a leading house at Liverpool yesterday bought 15,000 bales of East India cotton for immediate shipment to New York.

The report of the Royal Fire Insurance Company

shows a great increase of business during the past year, viz., to the extent of 34,663. The aggregate business done in that period was 262,977. The manager was ready, within three days after the occurrence of the late great fire, out of the reserve to meet every claim as presented. The augmentation of business in the Life department is stated to be over £16,000, and the ratio of increase has been 50 per cent. for the first six months of the present year. It may be remembered that the Government returns of the Duty paid by the various offices place the Royal far at the head of the increase of the year, and show that only one office comes within 50 per cent. of its advance.

The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 21.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£26,640,365	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion ..	11,090,365
		Silver Bullion ..	—
			£26,640,365
		Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,533,000
		Reserve ..	3,535,021
		Public Deposits ..	4,703,502
		Other Deposits ..	12,840,743
		Seven Day and other Bills ..	715,736
			£35,348,002
			£35,348,002

Aug. 22, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 23, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

RENAULT, S., St. James's-street, St. George's, Hanover-square, Insolvency, September 5 and 23.
COLLINS, R., Mark-lane, dealer in hops, September 5, October 8.
DODDINGTON, F. T., Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street, and Forest-gate, Stratford, manufacturer of fancy drapery goods, September 2, October 7.
HETHERINGTON, J., Gordon-lane, Kentish-town, licensed victualler, September 5 and 25.
PATER, R., Lewisham, grocer, September 4 and 26.
GREGORY, E. H., and GREGORY, L. A., Great St. Helen's, African merchants, September 4 and 25.
LAWRENCE, J., Tabernacle-walk, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and Devon-villas, Buckingham-road, De Beauvoir-town, wheelwright, September 4 and 30.
PARSONS, J. S., Brentford, watchmaker, September 4 and 26.
OWERS, O. F., Sussex-terrace, Westbourne-grove, Paddington, bookseller, September 4 and 27.
CONNOR, J. J., and LINDY, M., late of Fenchurch-street, merchants, September 4 and 18.
SMITH, J. C., King William-street, City, jeweller, September 2 and 20.
NEWTON, R. D., Warwick-square, City, advertising agent, September 4 and 30.

Tuesday, August 27, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

WILSON, S., Cardiff, merchant, September 10, October 8.
WHITFIELD, J., Bristol, draper, September 9, October 8.
KNIGHTLEY, W., Birmingham, glass manufacturer, September 13, October 4.
CORRETT, T., Birmingham, licensed victualler, September 6, October 4.
PATTERSON, J., Coombe Bissett, Wiltshire, licensed victualler, September 11, October 9.
KRETSCHMAR, L. W., Duke-street, Bloomsbury, jeweller, September 11, October 9.
HEWSON, H. H., Watford, builder, September 5 and 30.
TAYLOR, W. B., Norwich, tobaccoist, September 5, October 9.
CULLETON, T., Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, engraver, September 9, October 9.
BURTON, T., and BURTON, W., Great Winchester-street, City, upholsterers, September 6, October 5.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26.

There was only a moderate show of samples of new English wheat on offer this morning, but we have liberal imports from abroad. The trade was firmer, owing to export demand, both for English and foreign wheat, and prices of this day week were fully supported. Flour was in good request, and was held for rather more money. Barley sold freely at the prices of last week. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. Of oats, arrivals are large, and the trade was dull, at a decline of 6d. per qr. on the same samples generally. Finest oats were fully as dear. Demand for cargoes on the coast is good, and wheat, Indian corn, and barley sell at fully late rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	50 058	Dantzic	50 70
Ditto White	52 62	Konigsberg, Red	52 70
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	52 56
Yorkshire Red	50 60	Rostock	54 66
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	45 52
Rye	30 30	East Friesland	—
Barley, English	30 40	Petersburg	50 52
Scotch	—	Riga and Archangel	50 52
Malt (pale)	54 70	Polish Odessa	—
Beans, mazagan	30 36	Marianopoli	—
Ticks	30 36	Taganrog	—
Harrow	31 41	Egyptian	—
Pigeon	45 47	American (U.S.)	50 58
Peas, White	35 39	Barley, Pomeranian	26 33
Grey	35 37	Konigsberg	26 33
Maple	40 42	Danish	26 33
Boilers	31 39	East Friesland	26 33
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	26 33
Foreign	—	Odessa	26 33
Oats (English new)	17 24	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	—
Back of 250 lbs.	45 51	Pigeon	—
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 35
Baltic	—	Peas, White	34 40
Black Sea	—	Oats—	
Hempseed	—	Dutch	19 27
Canaryseed	—	Jahde	—
Overseed, per cwt. of		Danish	21 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
Gormann	—	Swedish	21 25
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 120 lbs	—	New York	27 29
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 60 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	43 45
Rape Seed 300 lbs to 350 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

We were well supplied with foreign stock to-day, and the trade, generally, ruled heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. The receipts of home-bred beasts to this morning's market were seasonably extensive, and the general quality of the supply exhibited a decided improvement, when compared with Monday last. For all breeds the trade was in a very sluggish state, and prices gave way 2d per 8lbs. The top quotation for prime Scots, crosses, &c., being 4s 8d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 2,100 shorthorns, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England 800 of various breeds; from Scotland 120 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 500 oxen and heifers. There was an increased supply of sheep on offer, but most breeds came to hand deficient in weight. The mutton trade ruled heavy, and a fall of 2d per 8lbs took place in prices, compared with this day a fortnight. The prime Downs realised 5s 4d per 8lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was only moderate, moved off slowly at about previous rates. Really choice qualities made 6d per 8lbs. For calves there was a steady demand, at a slight improvement on last Monday's currency, the top price being 4s 8d per 8lbs. Pigs were in slow request at late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 10
Second quality	3 4 3 6	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 4
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 6 4 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 8	Prime small	4 2 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 0 3 4	Large hogs	3 10 4 4
Second quality	3 6 3 10	Neat sm. porkers	4 8 4 8

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.
Suckling calves, 20s to 25s. Quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 26.

The supplies of meat are moderately good, and the trade generally rules inactive. Good and prime qualities fairly support previous rates; but for inferior descriptions prices rule the turn easier.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	4 6 to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 0 3 6
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	3 8 4 2
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 4 4 6
Large pork	3 10 4 4	Veal	3 6 4 4

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Aug. 27.

TEA.—There has been a steady demand, at fully late rates. SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for home consumption, and late prices are fully sustained for colonial descriptions.

COFFEE.—There has been but a limited demand, with but slight alteration in prices.

RICE.—The market has been more brisk for good and fine qualities, and prices have shown an upward tendency.

SALTPETRE.—The dealings have been unimportant, and the few bargains recorded maintained previous values.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 24.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Apricots, figs, and excellent greenage plums, new apples and pears, still come from the Continent; but of the last two there is a good supply of English-grown produce. Peas and beans are plentiful and cheap. Grapes are abundant. Cherries may be said to be over for the season. French beans, young carrots, and potatoes may be had in large quantities; of the latter, many samples are, however, diseased. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Pelargoniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 26.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,396 firkins butter, and 2,167 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 11,680 casks butter, and 1,407 bales of bacon. The demand for Irish butter was, at the close of the week, improved for the finest mild descriptions, which met a free sale at late rates; in other descriptions there was no change. Foreign met a good sale, best Dutch advanced 2s per cwt. The bacon market ruled quiet, and prices declined 1s per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 26.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes to these markets have been very moderate. The demand for all qualities rules steady, and prices have an upward tendency. Shaws are selling at from 70s to 85s, and Regents 80s to 105s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Aug. 26.—The improvement noticed in our last report has steadily progressed during the past week, and the duty has consequently been backed at 145,000 to 150,000. The market continues very heavy, and where sales are pressed lower prices are submitted to. Mid and East Kent, 90s, 150s, 210s; Weald of Kent, 80s, 130s, 180s; Sussex, 75s, 90s, 140s; Yearlings, 120s, 160s, 210s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 170 bales from Boston.

SEEDS, Monday, Aug. 26.—The market for cloverseed remains without business passing. The reports of the growing crop of rapeseed continue favourable, both as to quantity and fine quality. Trefoil does not meet any attention. Trifolium is now in steady request, and without change in value. New winter tares are in fair supply to-day, and sold at moderate rates.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 26.—Compared with several previous weeks, the demand for English wool has decidedly improved. The amount of business doing, however, has not increased to any important extent, yet prices in most instances have been quite supported. The supply on offer is by no means extensive, but as the public sales of colonial wool close to-morrow, a further improvement may be looked forward to.

OIL, Monday, Aug. 26.—In linseed oil only a moderate business is doing, at 82s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape commands extreme rates. Olive oils are held at late rates. For all other kinds the demand rules inactive. Fine palm 42s 6d, sperm 93s to 94s per tun. American spirits of turpentine are held at 55s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Aug. 24.—The business doing in flax is to a moderate extent, and prices rule steady. Hemp moves off at an improved inquiry, and clean Russian is quoted at 30s 10s per tun. Jute has been in steady request, and the quotations for the finest quality has been at 20s 5s per tun. Coir goods command a steady sale, at late currencies.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 26.—The market is firmer, and prices have improved. P.Y.C. is quoted, at 47s to 47s 6d per cwt. on the spot. Rough fat 2s 5d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	11099	11577	19895	58855	48947
Price of Yellow Candle..	63s 0d	49s 6d	55s 3d	51s 0d	45s 0d
	to 0d	0s 0d	55s 6d	0s 0d	47s 6d
Delivered last Week	1021	2006	1707	1811	3232
Delivered from the 1st of June ..	19080	19964	14673	21685	23436
Arrived last Week	378	1178	481	1850	529
Ditto from the 1st of June	18255	19914	22489	33446	15622
Price of Town Tallow	64s 0d	51s 3d	55s 6d	54s 3d	48s 6d

COALS, Monday, Aug. 26.—A reduction on last day's rates. Stewarts 18s 6d, Hettons 18s 6d, South Hettons 18s 6d,

Haswell 18s 6d, Kelloe 17s 6d, Reepin Grange 17s, Belmont 16s 6d, Gosforth 16s 6d, Hartleys 16s 9d, Tanfield 18s. Fresh arrivals, 115; left from last day, 50.—Total, 165.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—MATERNAL SOLICITUDE.—What anxiety, pain, and discomfort would be avoided were these invaluable domestic remedies ready to hand! In the nursery Holloway's preparations prove invaluable. Quinsy, sore-throat, diphtheria, measles, and scarlatina, are cured by it. The Ointment must be diligently rubbed upon the affected part till a large proportion has been absorbed by the pores. Its cooling and sedative properties soon relieve all pain, arrest all inflammation, subdue all serious symptoms, and safely reconvert the sufferer back to health. When Holloway's Pills are taken to augment the healthful action of the unguent few diseases in the young or adult can withstand their power; none can entirely withstand it.—[Advertisement.]

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE. SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatens, Rices, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; U. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 5d. to 12s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER is regularly used at all the principal English, Continental, Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys, Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational Establishments, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to several Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to the numerous and disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvrees' Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvrees' Soap Powder. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

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